

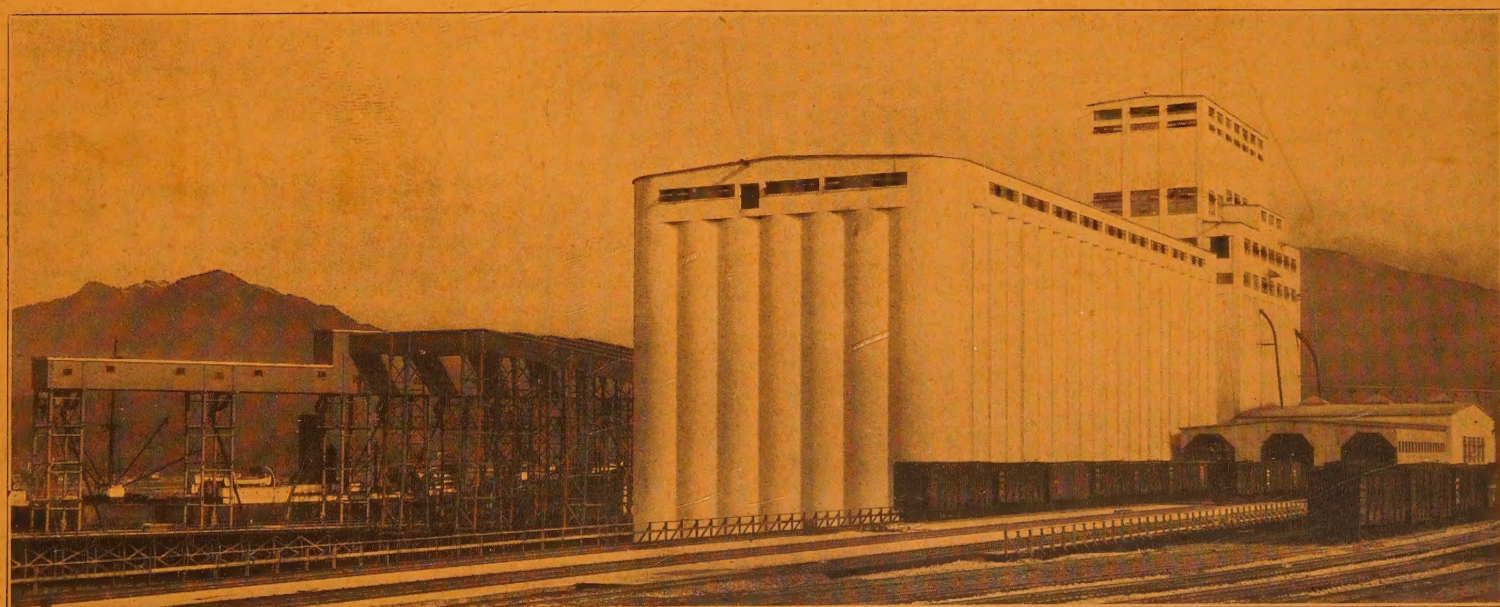
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

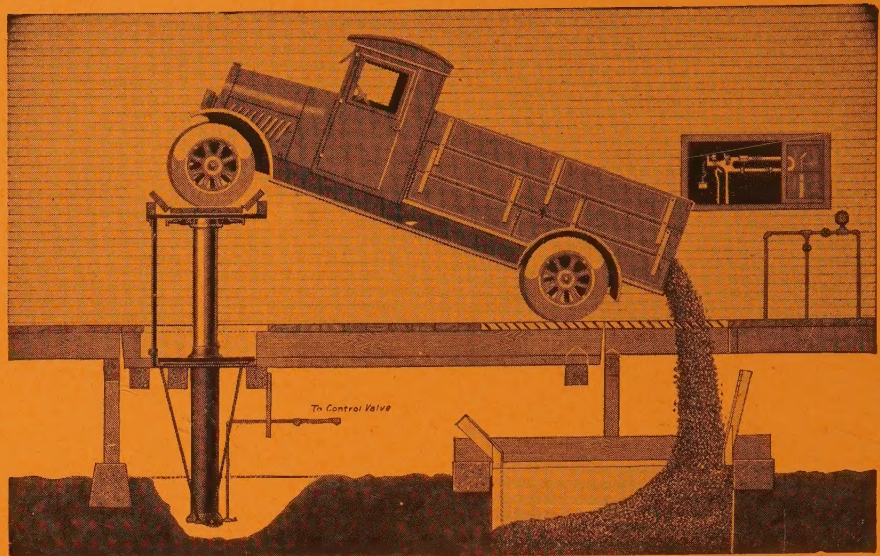
In This Number:

Notice to Seller on Condition of Grain
Co-Operative Grain Dealers Ass'n Meeting
at Hutchinson, Kans.
What Is Wrong with the Grain Grades
Supervision?
State Secretaries Organize
New Feed Laws
Oklahoma Farmers Elevator Ass'n at Enid
Judgment for Delay in Transit
Grain Inspectors as Pure Food Detectives
Seed Council Organized in Wisconsin
The McCaull-Dinsmore Decision
Lady Manager of Large Elevator
Tile Bins Burst When Emptied
To Keep Water Out of Pit
Proposed Decentralization of I. C. C.
Safeguarding Proceeds of Draft

Shippers Weight Cards in 1928
Animal-Poultry Yeast
Grain Grading System Should Be Revised
Inspection and Appeals
Discrimination Against Chicago in Increase
of Switching Charges
Appraisal of Price Forecasting
Feeding the Dairy Cow
Canadian Wheat Pool's First Interim Pay-
ment
Smut Program in the Northwest
Treating Seed Wheat
Seed Conference at Washington
Farm Relief in Congress Again
Selling Feed for Cash
Reports on Farm Reserves



New 2,400,000 Bushel Reinforced Concrete Elevator of the Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., at Vancouver, B. C.



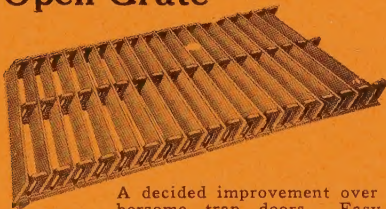
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Barefield Grain Co., grain, hay, field seeds.*
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Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Henderson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
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Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
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De Molet Grain Co., receivers-shippers.
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Fitzgerald Bros. Co., recvrs-shprs hay-grain.*
Granger & Co., Dan B., hay, grain recvrs-shprs.*
Mutual Commission Co., hay and grain.
Rumsey & Company, commission merchants.
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Reid, R. P., grain and feed broker.

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Doggett Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

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White, E. O., buyer of all grades salvage grain.

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Decatur Grain & Elevtr. Co., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

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Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
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FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, Geo., grain broker exclusively.

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., export & mfg. wheat, coarse grain.*

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Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Claiborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bache & Co., futures.
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Exchange Commission Co., consignments, commission.*
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Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
Ralston Purina Co. of Texas, feed.
Rogers Grain Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Simons Grain Co., J. A., Texas oats, sorg. specialists.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consignments.
Texas Grain & Seed Co., mlo, kafir, red oats.*
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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
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Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

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Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.*

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Bache & Co., J. S., stocks, bonds, all commodities.
Green Grain Co., D. J., c/s meal.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
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Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

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Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*
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Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

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Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

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Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and mill feed.*
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Satterwhite Bkg. Co., grain, feedstuffs, grain products.

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Burton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

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Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., grain merchants.*
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Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Sterling Grain Co., choice oats.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.*

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Leypoldt Co., D. M., whse. shprs. hay, seeds, gr. broks.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Marshall-Masters Grain Co., gr., seeds, mill feeds, hay.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Crewell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lacke-Gibbs Grain Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udpike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., O. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.*

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Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers-shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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King, Douglas W., carlot distrbr., hay, grain, seeds.*

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Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*

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Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
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Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
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Future orders executed in all markets
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**WHEAT
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Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

Figure the amount of advertising **Produce Results**
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A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. Any Grain Exchange member listed below is equipped to serve you.

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Get in touch with us.*

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We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn
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We have induced reliable advertisers to talk to you.
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C. C. SMITH, CONWAY SPRINGS, KAN.



Equipped with the highest priced bearing in the world

YOU MAY BUY A
BEARING AS A
BARGAIN BUT
TRY AND GET A
BARGAIN OUT OF
USING IT

for
Nothing is apt to cost so much
as a bearing that cost so little.



You, Too, Can Secure the Advantages Which Came to Mr. Smith's Elevator with **SKF** Bearings.

FOUR things the progressive country elevator operator is vitally interested in according to a recent interesting publication by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau . . . to obtain power cheaply, to transmit it without excessive waste, lower maintenance and reduced fire hazard. The answer to all these things is to be found when **SKF** Ball Bearings are installed. That they actually accomplish real results is proven in this letter which Mr. C. C. Smith of Conway Springs, Kansas, sent to us a few months ago:—

"In the belief that anti-friction bearings on the head-shaft would reduce power costs and requirements and would lessen fire hazards from this

source, we installed two **SKF** Ball Bearings on the head-shaft of our elevator at Ewell last spring.

"This enabled us to put in larger cups and increase the elevating capacity of the leg about 25 per cent without increasing the power. The same engine now pulls the leg with greater ease than it did before the elevating capacity was increased.

"These bearings show no tendency to heat and have proven very satisfactory."

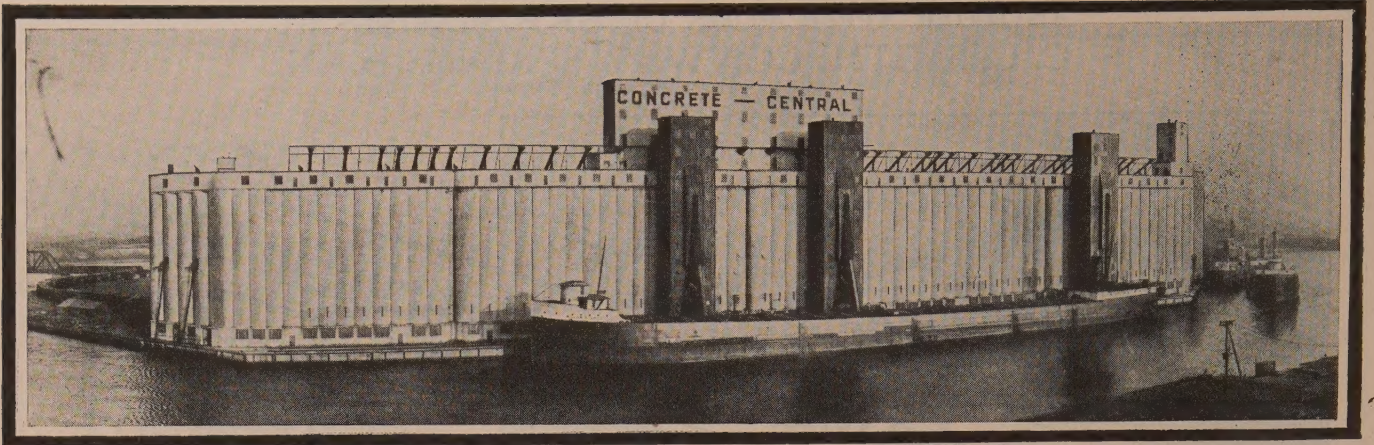
These advantages can be yours. Just write today with details of your elevator layout for full information.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, 40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

2242

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings



Concrete Central Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.

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IT has been our pleasure to furnish equipment for many of the largest grain elevators in the world. We appreciate the opportunity that has been given us to play a role in furnishing equipment such as belt conveyors, marine legs, car pullers, spouting, elevators, power transmission machinery, etc., in these modern structures, and take pride in the confidence that has permitted this association.

Webster equipment for grain elevators is ruggedly built to withstand hard usage. It is designed and made in our own factories by skilled workmen and of the best materials.

Engineers and Builders of grain elevators will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

1856 North Kostner Ave.

CHICAGO

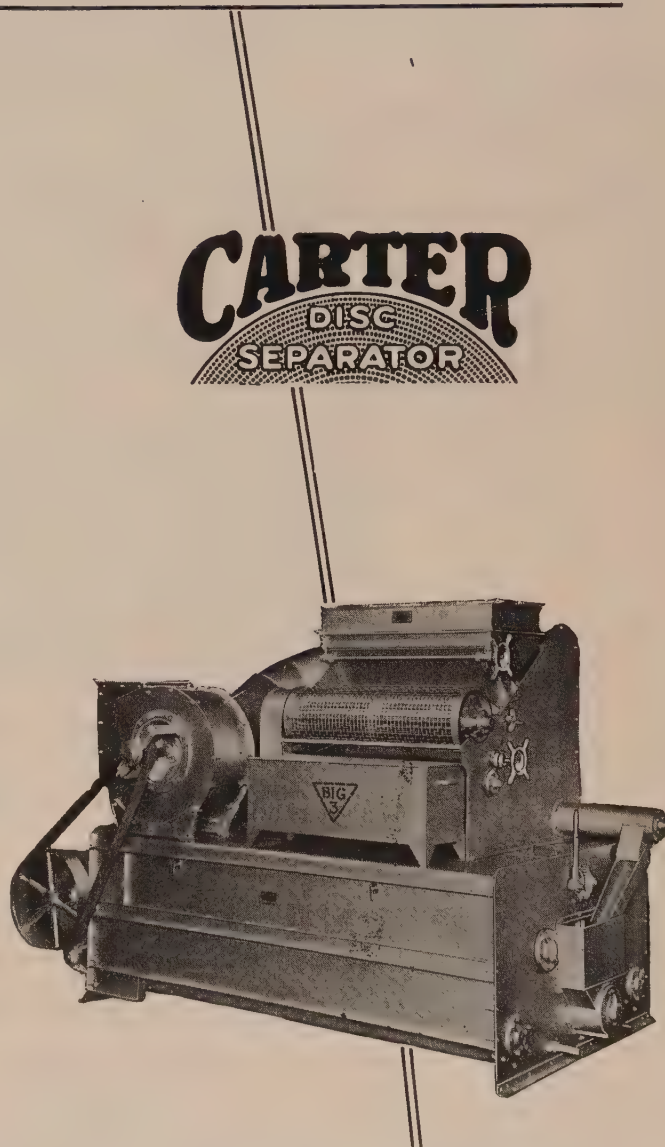
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Farmers Would Rather Have Carter Cleaned Seed Grain They KNOW It's CLEAN

FARMERS, as well as elevator men, know that no grain cleaner compares with the Carter Disc Separator. They know that CLEAN seed grain gives them a crop with a minimum of dockage, and the way to get it is to clean their seed grain on the Carter. That is why they go to elevators that have Carter Grain-Cleaning Equipment.

Many Carter Disc Separator users get from 25% to 50% return on their investment cleaning wheat for seed **in the Spring months**. In addition, farmers are still holding thousands of bushels of grain, waiting for a higher market. When they bring that in, you will want to clean it. You can get better prices for grain cleaned on a Carter Disc machine besides saving the freight on the dockage and being able to sell the screenings.

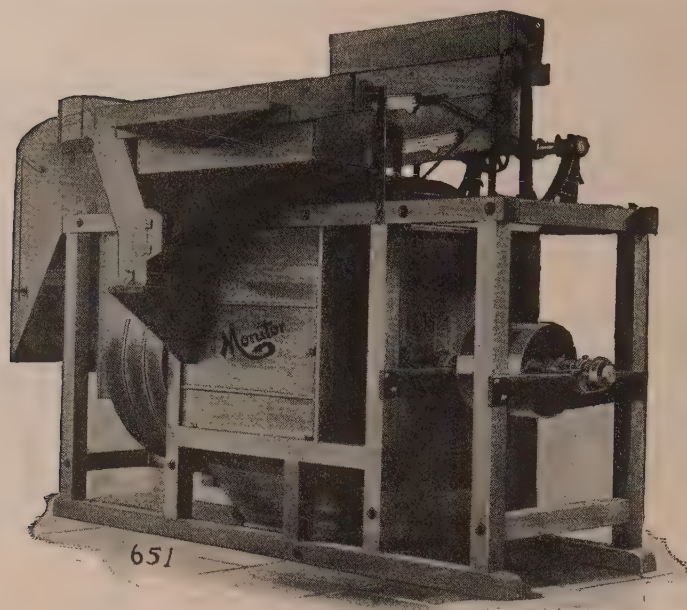
Carter Grain-Cleaning Equipment is made in several sizes and models to meet all elevator requirements. There is a Carter Disc machine to meet the needs of your elevator. Write for complete information about our new terms—it means bigger profits for you.



Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

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"America's Largest Manufacturers of Grain-Cleaning Equipment"



Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete | Prompt
Deliveries a
Speciality

It Makes No Difference

whether you have rusty barley, smutty or off grade wheat or oats that require clipping and polishing, the MONITOR Clipper will handle the situation.

This machine will handle any of these grains with good profit for you. It will enhance the market price and enable you to take advantage of the situation and make a nice profit on off grade grains.

Thousands of the MONITORS are in daily use, earning big dividends for their owners.

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Transmit load and transform speed with less friction loss. Greater simplicity in obtaining desired reductions gives fewer moving parts. Fixed alignment—accurately secured—rigidly held. Precision built throughout. Produced on a standardized basis—these units are available from stock for all general requirements. Every Falk Unit is rated for continuous duty, and dependable service.

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Exclusive Sales Representatives and Licensed Manufacturers under Falk Patents
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Whether a huge grain elevator, or kindred structure--whatever the building project--the Long organization can design and construct it for you.

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For the last decade, this experienced group of engineers have set construction standards which have resulted in the phenomenal growth of this organization, and recognition unparalleled in the annals of concrete construction.



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Manufactured and Sold by

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have been standard
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There's a Reason

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A 100% Exterminator

The Safe Fumigant for
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Non-Inflammable
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Sanctioned by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
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RELIANCE Construction Co.

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Designers and Constructors
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Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
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*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*

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elevators have won the con-
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dealers for long and economical
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Our elevators stand every test
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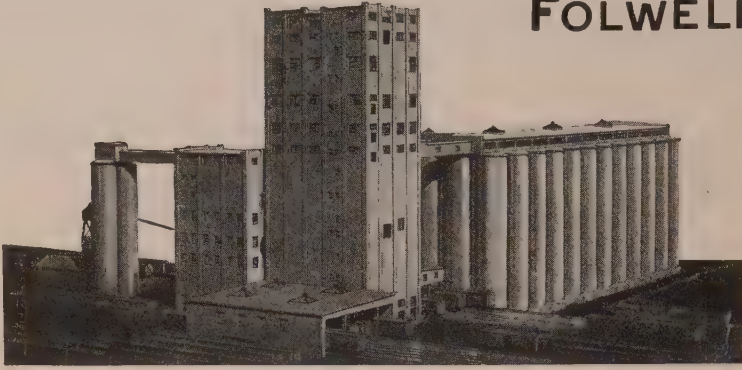
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Use White Star Special Cups, made and shipped
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substitutes.* These cups are hand riveted;
they stand up and their capacity is guaranteed.

Our Special Boot is the only non-chokable ball-
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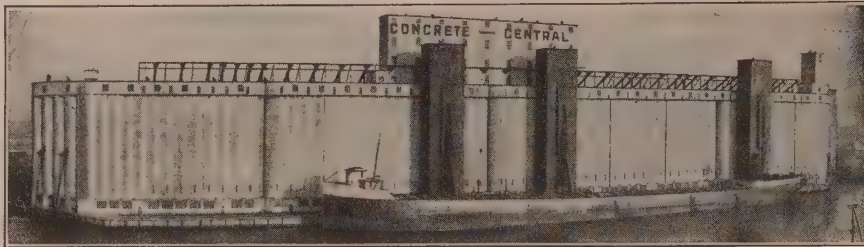
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Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
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3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation

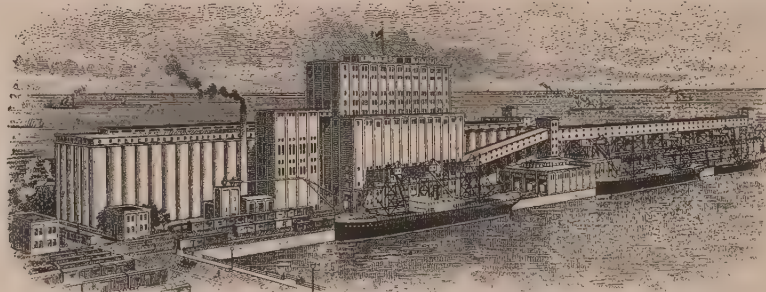


Concrete-Central
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N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

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The More Recent are

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CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

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Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

An exact duplicate of this elevator was
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Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

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DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we propose
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Capacity
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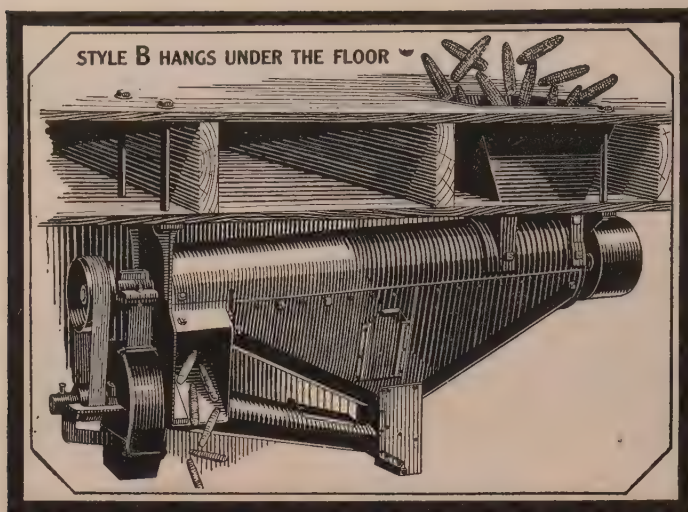
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Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
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The Triumph separates cobs, dirt and silk from the kernels of corn. It delivers from 75 to 100 bushels of shelled grain per hour, and requires but five horsepower to operate. It has only one adjustment, the cob dam, and but two moving parts.

The Triumph is built entirely of iron and steel—no wood parts to break and cause delays. Its operation is extremely simple; its construction is workmanlike and sound. Our records show that many machines have given more than 25 years of repair-free service.

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A copy of the Triumph
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charge.

Bartlett - Snow • • Two styles fill all needs

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is just as essential to the
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*The "MILL MUTUALS" fulfill
the most rigid requirements.*

Write your insurance company
or this office for details.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois



LUCK

partly accounts for the remarkable decrease in lightning losses on elevators and mills during the past four years. The main reason, however, is that the majority of owners have protected their property against such damage. The man whose property is still unprotected should stop trusting to luck—lightning is no respecter of persons.

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Secretary & Treasurer
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TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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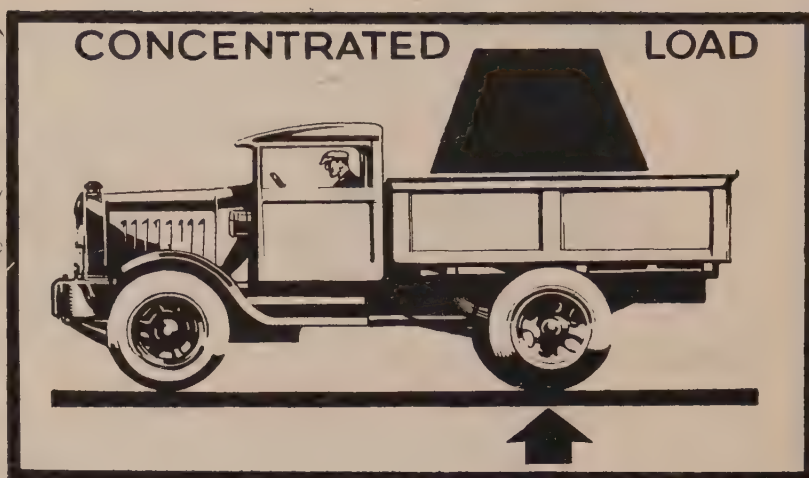
We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 26 YEARS
ASK ABOUT OUR SAVING PLAN

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*"Horse and buggy stuff"
can't get by today!*



Loaded trucks need Type "S" Scales

THE strong man of side show fame in the old "horse and buggy" days cut quite a figure when he started lifting his great bar with balls of staggering weight on either end. Picture his predicament though, if he had ever had to stage the same show with all that weight on just *one end of the bar!*

That is exactly the case today in the truck weighing field. Wagon scales did their work well enough while wagons, with the weight of their loads equally divided between front and rear axles,

were in general use. But they're "horse and buggy stuff" today!

The motor trucks of today carry from 65 to 90 per cent of their loads *over the rear axle, only.*

Accurate weighing of such loads demands special scale construction. Fairbanks Type "S" Truck Scales withstand the severest service and give dependable and lastingly accurate weight no matter how unbalanced the load is or where it is placed on the platform.

Check your present weighing equipment against modern requirements.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house

Fairbanks Scales

Preferred the



World Over

Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.

GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

Used in Moisture Testing

Complete catalog No. 335G on request.

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

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Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars
Inquiries for Details Invited.

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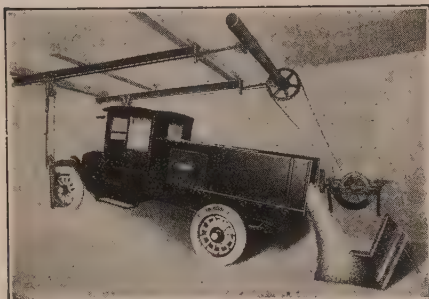
We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars

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Wichita Falls, Tex.
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McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dump

Tiffin, Ohio,
7-30-28.

Gentlemen:—

We find the McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump installed in our plant this Spring is all you claimed for it and the question we have been asking ourselves since its installation is, "How have we been able to get along without it in the past?" The speed in handling grain at our dump is not only gratifying to ourselves, but those hauling to our elevator are pleased equally as well as we are. The extension track serves our purpose admirably and permits dumping wheat, corn or oats in their respective floor opening without a moment's delay.

THE TIFFIN FARMERS
EXCHANGE CO.,
J. C. Sparks, Manager.

It is far different now, you know Than it was several years ago. A Dump for Safety and for Speed, A Dump that fills your every need. And this is what the users say: "McMillin's dumps the satisfactory way"

For full particulars
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L. J. McMILLIN

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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
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Stay At

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
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3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
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Are now using

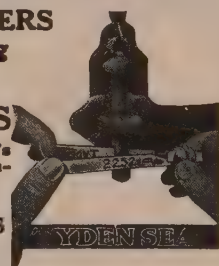
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Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

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NEW HOTEL PÈRÈ MARQUETTE
400 Rooms
1 person, \$3 to \$5—2 persons, \$5 to \$8
Large sample rooms, \$4.50 to \$7.00
H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr.
Peoria Illinois

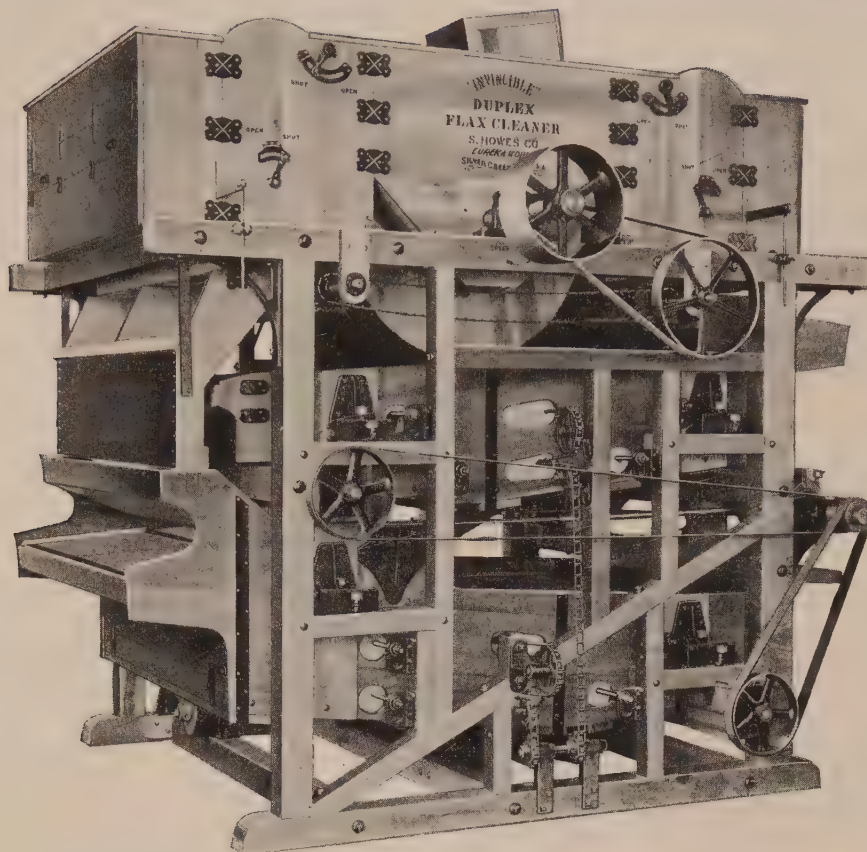
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Grain Dealers Journal

when writing an advertiser



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



INVINCIBLE DUPLEX FLAX CLEANER

Eight of these machines
will be installed in the new Minneapolis plant
now being erected for
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

REPRESENTATIVES

F. H. Morley, Jr., 537 Utilities Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Dwight Dill, 700 N. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas

B. M. Estes,
1429 Allston St.,
Houston, Tex.

Frank T. Rexford,
West Labanon,
N. H.

J. T. Willis, 814 Winsor Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.
Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Special Sales Agents: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

EASTERN KANSAS—Elevator and feed mill doing a nice business in good territory; a heavy wheat crop in sight to handle. Write 62D6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP

CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATORS. CAPACITY, 125,000 BUS. WRITE 62C7, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NORTHWESTERN WYOMING—25,000 bu. capacity elevator in one of the best towns in this section; in center of a prosperous irrigation project, Ill health cause of selling. Write Powell Elevator, Inc., Powell, Wyo.

ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. elevator, 8,000 bu. crib; new 8-room house, furnace, gas lights, office scale, etc.; barn, hen house, coal shed; only elevator in town. On leased ground and priced to sell. Write 62E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—15,000 bu. elevator at Foley, David City p. o.; equipped with hopper scales, new truck scales, 10 hp. gas engine; also coal sheds 20x80; good 5-room house, garage, large hen house and barn; located in good grain center and handled \$150,000 worth of grain last year. Address 62D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Stiefel, we are liquidating our business and are offering our New Haven, Dawkins, Maples, Ossian and Eaton elevators for sale. For all information write.

Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TWO GOOD ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

BERN, KANSAS—25,000 bu. elevator equipped with two legs, hopper scales, two dumps, 15-h.p. motor, cleaner, dust collector, etc.; coal house, warehouse and corn crib; new truck scales just installed; all in good condition.

DUBOIS, NEBRASKA—8,000 bu. elevator equipped with one leg, one dump, 10-h.p. motor, corn sheller, cleaner, hopper scales, etc.; coal house, warehouse, corn crib and truck scale; all in good condition.

Have been operated by same family for 30 years and both have excellent business. Other interests necessitates their sale. Write W. H. HILT, OWNER, BERN, KANSAS.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ALL OUR ELEVATORS FOR SALE.
Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA—10,000-bu. elevator and two-story warehouse, 40x100 ft.; well equipped with machinery; good paying grain, feed, flour and field seed business. Write 62C11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WEST CENTRAL OKLAHOMA—A line of five elevators for sale, fully equipped with gas engines, Richardson Automatic Scales, truck dumps; all in good repair. Reason for selling—sickness in family. Write P. G. Newkirk Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

WISCONSIN—Grain Elevator, Potato House, Hay House, Coal Bldgs. for sale; commanding a fine location on the C. & N. W. Ry. on direct route to Chicago. Surrounded by excellent farming community. Address 61S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. capacity elevator and 25,000 bu. capacity crib and small grain combined. Also tenant house, office, scales, etc. On leased ground. Priced to sell. Possession at once. Write 59Z6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS ELEVATOR property, over 100,000 bu. capacity, within 75 miles of Chicago; handled over 200,000 bu. annually the past five years. Sold 2,500 tons coal yearly. Good opening for feed. No competition in grain. Good town on hard road. Address James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A GOING GRAIN, FEED, COAL and farm supply business; good, new, modern, electrically operated elevator, also coal and feed houses. Write us for description of property and terms of sale. Come and investigate this opportunity, see the buildings, the town, and the surrounding farming territory. Maurice Co-operative Ass'n, Maurice, Sioux County, Ia.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two good Iowa elevators shipping 300 cars annually; exceptional opportunity. Address 62E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FEED AND COAL BUSINESS, fine location and doing exceptionally good business; handle all coal by electricity; also two resident homes; thirty miles west of Chicago. Write 62E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN IOWA—Feed mill, residence, barn, poultry house, 3 acres land, for sale for cash; electric power; doing fine business, no competition; dairy and feeding community. Write P. O. Box 198, Quasqueton, Iowa.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO EXCHANGE improved 320 acres 4 miles from Alton, Kansas, for grain elevator in North Central Kans. Box 13, Mahaska, Kans.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

WANTED—To hear from owner having elevator or other business for sale. Give particulars and cash price. Write John J. Black, B 179, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MILLS FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Flour mill of 300 barrels per day capacity; good machinery but has not been operated for a few years; plant housed in good four-story brick building with basement; elevators and two large steel storage tanks. This plant is situated in Temple, which is an unusually good location for a flour and feed mill. Might sell machinery, elevators and tanks and retain real estate. E. F. LANHAM AND COMPANY, TEMPLE, TEXAS.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, BY OWNERS—Forty thousand bushel capacity elevator and one hundred barrel flour mill on deeded ground with railway trackage at Miles City, Mont. On main line of Milwaukee and No. Pac. Railways.

Ample room in mill to increase capacity and an abundance of high protein wheat available at this point every year.

Buildings are exceptionally well constructed and located on the main street, mill is equipped with Wolf machinery and in excellent condition.

Property was acquired by present owners through foreclosure and as they have live stock interests which occupy their time, wish to dispose of this property at once.

W. H. Reilley Miles City, Montana

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

I WANT A PARTNER in my flour and feed business; also grind and mix feeds to customers' orders. One of the best of its kind. Write Paul Rajek, Marathon, Wis.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Salesmen calling on mill and elevator trade to sell Weevil-Cide as side line. Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. An improved product, economical, safe, non-inflammable, convenient and gives 100% kill on weevil, bran bugs, etc. Leaves no odor and does not injure wheat for milling. Recently on market after years of practical experimentation. Highest recommendations from largest mills and elevators in the middle west. Salesmen can easily build an established outlet which will pay them handsomely. For particulars write

GEO. C. GORDON CHEMICAL CO.,
1406-8 West 9th St.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five bushel, 1,250 bushels per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale; f. o. b. South Dakota point. Write Richardson Scale Co., 312 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STANDARD 100 ton, 50 feet,
Brand new, big sacrifice to move quick.
We specialize in track scales.
ZELNICKER in St. Louis.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SCALES WANTED.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC SCALES bought and sold. Address 61S14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; experienced; best of recommendations. 62E19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN BUYER wants position; good bookkeeper; references furnished. Write G. Raker, Mitchell, S. D., Box 288.

WANTED—Position as manager of farmers or independent elevator; several years' experience; have owned and successfully managed for myself. 62D10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOREMAN with over ten years' experience in milling and terminal houses, desires location in South or West. References. 62E13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GRAIN buyer open for position; general office work in both cash and futures; terminal elevator experience. Married; can furnish references as to character and ability. Write 62E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN located in Central Illinois, with 25 years' experience, desires position; employed at present, good reasons for change; best of references from reliable houses; age 42. Address 62C9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SURE STAND SEED CORN, germination 95 to 100%; satisfaction guaranteed; 7 varieties; all from disease-free parent stock; all grown at Geneseo, Ill. Write Dept. C for agents' prices and catalog. THE H. H. WITHROW CO., Geneseo, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED—Diesel Oil Engine from 60 to 80 hp. Must be in good condition. Write Chetek Grain Elevator, Chetek, Wis.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

150-h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. Write N. R. Dockstader, Glen Elder, Kansas.

FOR SALE—15-h.p. oil engine, clutch, water tanks, and brand new blow torch. Engine guaranteed to be in good running condition. Write J. Robinson, Perrysville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Three OLDS gasoline engines, two 18 hp., one 35 hp.; one HERCULES gasoline engine, 5 hp.; all in good condition. Write Smith Bros., Velte & Co., Lake Odessa, Mich.

OIL ENGINES

4-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued.
ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS.
Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery.

ENGINE AND MOTOR FOR SALE.

One 25 hp., type Y, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine; in good condition; will sell cheap. Also one 30 hp. electric motor, good as ever. Write Noble & Reid, Hamburg, Iowa.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One large Williams Patent crusher, hammer type; cheap if taken at once. Blodgett Elevator & Grain Co., Blodgett, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Bar Nun Grinder with 25 h.p. motor direct connected; in good condition and can be seen working in our plant. Abingdon Mfg. & Cattle Feeding Co., Abingdon, Ill.

FOR SALE.

15"x30" Allis-Chalmers Flaking and Crimping rolls, late style "QA"; in good condition. Write for wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Boggs No. 4 triple screen potato grader, good as new, power operated; one 1,200 lb. freight elevator, hand or power operated, and 150 feet of steel carrier track. F. F. Knight, Dalton, Wis.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 100 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high x18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 less corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc. Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, mashes, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

One direct connected Gruender Hammer Mill; one Hughes Direct Connected Hammer Mill; one cob blower; one Boss Car Loader; one Sidney Corn Sheller; one Vita Cereal Mill; one bag piler with motor; one Humphrey Manlift; one-ton Vertical Batch Mixer; 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; one bag piler with motor; one allbearing combined corn cracker and grader; one-ton horizontal mixer; 20, 22 and 24" Direct Connected Monarch Attrition Mills; No. 5 Monitor Wheat Cleaner; one Clipper Cleaner; one combined wheat and corn cleaner; one Carter Disc Separator; four water wheels. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

220/440 V. 3 PHASE MOTORS

1—75 hp., 750 rpm, 25 cy. Lincoln (new).
1—60 hp., 600 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—50 hp., 1200 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—40 hp., 1800 rpm, 60 cy. Wagner (slip ring).
1—40 hp., 1160 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—35 hp., 1130 rpm, 60 cy. Westinghouse.
5—30 hp., 1200 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
All sizes, A. C. & D. C. Write for List. Overhauled and Guaranteed. Low prices.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DO YOU WANT to put your idle capital to work? That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Weighing grain in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeiters and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔, ¾ and ⅞ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas. 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

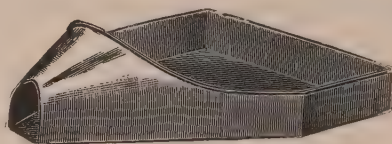
Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal Want Ad.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

John L. Kellogg Seed Co.



**If you have
a good thing**

**Tell the Grain Dealers—
They'll do the rest—**

Advertising is the quickest and best way—but it must be the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good money without satisfactory results, it's a case of wrong article or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct, most popular and most effective way to the grain dealer is The Grain Dealers Journal route.

Try it.

NORTH AMERICAN SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"QUALITY BRAND"

Hardy Wisconsin Grown Clovers

FIELD SEEDS -- SEED CORN
Write for Samples and Freight Paid Prices

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS — SELLERS
Glad to Quote

J. OLIVER JOHNSON, INC.
946-960 W. Huron St. Chicago, Ill.
© Reg. J. O. J. Inc.—1928

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

*Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas*
St. Louis, Missouri

WE SPECIALIZE IN

ALFALFA BLUE GRASS

SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers

ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky

Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds

Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

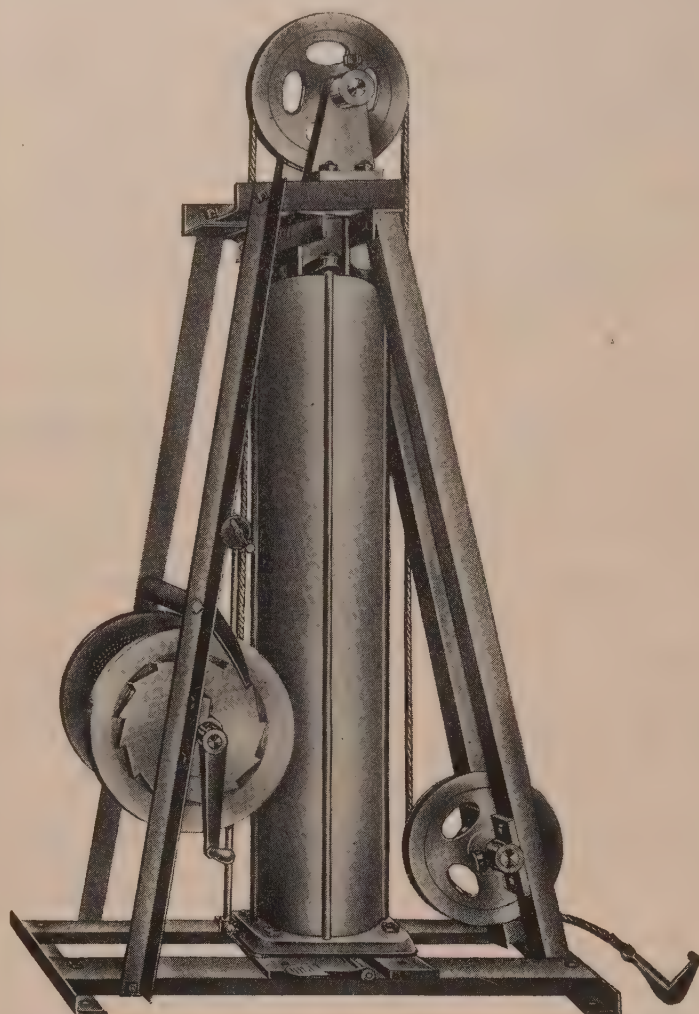
Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1929

A CAREFUL ACCOUNTING system keeps the details of your business at your fingertips and helps you to stop the leaks that drain the profits.

AUTHORITIES state that the horse and mule population of the U. S. is the lowest it has ever been. Perhaps this is a good time to stock a reliable brand of fertilizer.

SPRING is almost here. Farmers are busy laying their plans for the season and beginning the spring work. This is a good time to check over the elevator and see that everything is shipshape for the final movement of corn.

A MARKET tipster who published the *Investors Daily Guide* at Kansas City has finally been convicted of using the U. S. mails to defraud and sent to the penitentiary for four years to meditate over the losses of his dupes.

BULK HANDLING will be adopted at a number of new stations in the Pacific Northwest this year with the result that farmers will be saved the annual expense of buying bags and the grain will be handled from wagons to cars by machinery instead of by hand.

LANDLORDS CONTINUE to complain of the poor farming methods of tenants and the high taxes, so it may be necessary to sell the land to farmers who are willing to work it in order to get satisfactory returns from the soil. Where tenants cultivate land continuously they are charged with becoming miners, because they do nothing to help conserve the fertility of the soil or to build it.

BILLS before the Ohio and South Dakota Legislatures would bring mineral feed mixtures under the state feed laws. Passage of these bills should prove an aid to the legitimate manufacturer of such mineral feed mixtures and help remove the racketeers from this field.

DISCRIMINATION by rail carriers in favor of any shipper is prohibited by several laws which have been enacted in recent years by Congress so that it should not be difficult for grain dealers discriminated against to get relief if they are able to prove the discrimination.

THE GENERAL Mills, after buying a number of flour mills, have started into buying feed mills and some members of the grain trade are beginning to wonder what will be the effect of this centralized buying power on the price of grain and the business of the country elevator operator.

AN ELEVATOR at Phillipsburg, Kan., was burned recently altho it was *not* insured. In fact it was so encumbered with fire hazards that none of the fire insurance companies would issue a policy on the building. It would seem somewhat hazardous for the elevator owner to entrust his grain to so dangerous a plant.

FLOODING THE basement and the wagon pit of country elevators continues to emphasize the necessity of building a heavy water-tight foundation and pit before the superstructure is started. While it is somewhat difficult to waterproof an old pit it is being done with success, and to the great relief of operators with wet feet.

CARS LEAKING grain in transit to the number of 7,120 were received in Minneapolis during 1928 which clearly indicates that many country grain shippers do not know how to cooper a car properly or else they leave the job to the office cat. Can you afford to entrust good grain to a "bad order" car for transportation?

LAWS making it a crime for a dealer to handle crops from a grower who is dissatisfied with his pool contract, modeled after the Kentucky Bingham Act are now under consideration in Washington and Oregon, having been promoted by the managers of pools who fear to allow growers freedom. The farmers are not demanding these laws. If enacted they will make it more costly to do business and will limit the farmers market to his disadvantage.

THE FIVE ELEVATORS of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. at Dwight, Ill., have been leased to the Federal Grain Co. which now operates them under its own name. Dame Rumor mentions several failings which caused a heavy indebtedness and made this move necessary, among which is supposed to be free storage and shipping out of stored grain. Assuming the truth of the rumors it would not be the first time an elevator or a line of elevators had failed from those common faults. Free storage never brings a profit in the long run and working on other people's capital by shipping out their grain before it is paid for often results disastrously. It is too big a gamble with most of the odds against the elevator operator.

A VISITOR to the elevators in Kankakee (Ill.) territory was surprised to learn that so many of the farmers with whom the grain dealers did business were tenant farmers. The average was well over 60%. This makes it necessary for dealers handling sidelines to keep a careful check on the amount of credit extended in hope of preventing accounts becoming too burdensome for a patron to pay.

NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS and producers as well are glad to know that the bill recently introduced by which the State Railway Commission would be given complete control over the grain trade within the confines of its territory, as described on page 236 of the Feb. 25 number of the Journal, was killed by the Senate com'ite. The bill was so raw that it could not even pass the com'ite.

FALSE ECONOMY in the use of antiquated and insufficient equipment very often leads to actual loss. Present day farmers want service, whether they need it or not, and are disposed to patronize the dealer who can handle their grain with the greatest dispatch. They do not want to wait in line while a low capacity sheller is struggling with more corn than it can handle, or a slow elevator leg is laboring to clear a small pit.

HEAVY RENTALS for elevator sites should not be tolerated by any grain elevator owner. Every authority having anything to do with the leasing of sites has shown a ready disposition to check any greed on the part of the railroad real estate agent so that elevator owners suffering from heavy charges should experience little difficulty in obtaining relief. Six percent upon a fair valuation of the land should be sufficient.

A RULE of its own creation was substituted by the Federal Trade Commission in lieu of two resolutions adopted by the grocery trade dealing with commercial bribery and selling below cost, but when the wholesalers took exception to the change the Commission generously disarmed all criticism by stating the rejection or modification of trade practice resolutions does not close the subject, as they may still be open for further conference action.

STATE as well as federal laws and regulations continue to hamper the feed manufacturers. A resume of latest offerings by the legislatures of various states is published in this number. The Wisconsin politicians would, in effect, have the manufacturer publish his formula on the label of every sack of feed, thus making it easy for competitors to copy. Missouri wants more revenue and has figured out a way to make the feed manufacturers pay it.

SMUT HAS caused such heavy losses to the growers of small grain thruout the land that many different agencies are now actively at work striving earnestly to induce the farmers to treat their seed chemically for smut before planting. Every grain elevator operator owes it to himself and to his farmer patrons to encourage to the fullest extent of his ability every treatment which will in any way reduce the production of smut in the coming crop. It will insure the grower larger crops and the dealer an increased business.

MINNESOTA'S LAW requiring grain shippers to place a card in each car showing weight of grain loaded into car is gradually gaining respect with the country shippers, and it should result in the more frequent testing of their scales, for the discrepancies shown in the cars unloaded at Superior, Wis., last year would seem to indicate that many shippers' scales are far from accurate. How can a grain dealer hope to succeed with his own scales weighing against him.

MERGERS AND consolidations of grain handling firms at country stations continue to reduce the overhead expenses and increase the efficiency of the organizations in their service to their communities. Our Illinois news column this number gives evidence of a consolidation and reorganization of the elevators at two Illinois stations which will insure better service in every line carried by the consolidated company. Thru these consolidations the operators are able to give far more careful attention to each department of their business and thereby increase the volume of business done by each department as well as improve the service.

IT IS very evident that members of the grain trade are determined that something shall be done to improve the rules describing the grain grades and the grading of grain under the rules. Many of the practices now in vogue not only force heavy losses on grain shippers, but materially reduce the price which shippers can afford to pay the producers for the grain. The original purpose of the Federal Grain Standards Act was to bring about not only uniform rules, but uniform practices in the grading of grain to the end that trading in grain between merchants in distant parts of the country could be made safer and thereby encouraged.

SOY BEANS continue to spread into new territory each year and doubtless some elevator men of every section will soon find it necessary to handle this crop. The agricultural experiment stations seem to be agreed that the soy bean crop not only increases the legume acreage to the benefit of the land, but it also increases the production of protein feed to the benefit of livestock. The elevator man's problem is to find a market for the bean. Fortunately new mills are being provided for grinding the bean and some mills are trying to get a steady supply of the beans to keep their plants running by contracting for the crop in advance of its planting.

PRICE FORECASTERS flatter themselves when they claim 75 per cent accuracy. If they were 50 per cent right their batting average would be only zero if correctly stated, as 50 per cent is the percentage under pure chance. Professor Green claims cattle price forecasts to have been 60 per cent correct, but this is only 10 per cent better than the toss of a coin. The federal department of agriculture, which has been forecasting prices for four years claims 87 per cent to have been correct. Crediting 50 per cent of this to pure chance leaves the Bureau of Agriculture Economics with only 37 per cent to its credit. But as stated in an article published elsewhere, the Bureau will "not let a few failures in price forecasting shame us out of the field."

FARM RELIEF agitators looking for a soft job on the Government's payroll are flooding Washington with a number of wild schemes for relieving the farmers back home, and incidentally aim to provide a sinecure for themselves. The farmers back home will get relief when they apply themselves to the cultivation of their own acres without any help from the agitators or Congress.

IF MILLERS need the aid of grain dealers to kill the bill, H. B. 813, recently introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the assistance should be forthcoming immediately. This ridiculous measure provides that there shall be printed on the outside of a sack of flour the percentages of ash, protein and dry gluten, and the state or country where the wheat was grown, and if a mixture of wheats, the percentage from each state or country. Such a regulation would help no one.

Grain Producers to Suffer from Proposed Increase in Switching Charges.

Grain producers at large are greatly concerned in the proposal by the railroad companies to increase the charge for switching grain cars at Chicago from about \$5 and \$6 per car to \$25 and \$30 per car.

Besides reducing the price paid for grain actually arriving at Chicago for sale and which must react against the producer, the lowered price level so established at Chicago by this action of the railroad companies will affect the price to be paid at all other markets in North America that look to Chicago to establish the price quotation.

To have the price on the Board of Trade reduced 1 cent or 1½ cents per bushel would cost the shippers of grain to the Chicago market over \$1,000,000 per year, and many times as much to shippers to other markets where the price was correspondingly lowered in parity with the Chicago basis.

Not that the carriers need the money, nor that it costs \$25 to switch a car of grain in the Chicago switching district, but simply that the carriers are attempting to shift the assessment of switching charges from the carload rate to the rate per 100 pounds. In addition they are attempting to make the charge for switching grain the same as on other merchandise handled in single carloads, while the grain is moved in drags of 5 to 50 cars by one engine.

If the outside markets permit this increase at Chicago to go into effect without protest in smug satisfaction that it does not affect them as they pay nothing, the switching being absorbed in the road haul, how long will the discrimination in their favor be permitted to continue.

Congress plainly declared in the Hoch-Smith resolution that agriculture was to have preferential treatment. In the face of this declaration the railroad companies would elevate charges for switching grain at Chicago beyond all reason. Elsewhere in this number is a statement of the facts as presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sell Feed for Cash.

For several years grain and feed dealers generally have discussed with unusual earnestness the advisability of refusing to sell grain, feed or other merchandise on time, because many of the farmer patrons seem to think that so long as they pay their accounts once a year, or at least promise to pay them that often, the retailer has no excuse for complaining. The farmer gets his pay from his crops but once a year.

A number of elevator operators grinding feed on an extensive scale have repeatedly tried to put their business on a cash basis and some have been brave enough to do it. One of these is the old firm of Meech & Stoddard, Inc., of Middletown, Conn., who have distributing stores at a number of neighboring towns and frequently found so much capital tied up in open accounts as to cause considerable worry and some irritation. Dealers generally do not doubt that all distributors must eventually come to the cash basis in order to meet the competition of those who sell only for cash.

The grain dealer must pay interest to the bank for the operating capital he borrows, hence he will surely be out of pocket unless he charges his debtors a higher rate of interest or insists upon receiving cash. Every buyer must fully appreciate that if the retailer is to extend credit indefinitely he must charge interest on the open accounts or go broke. When the cash system has been generally adopted the members of the trade will be relieved of a world of worry, bookkeeping and collecting that will leave them time to conduct their merchandising more efficiently. Every one should welcome the change.

Farm Relief in Congress Again.

Hearings on farm relief in both houses of Congress will open Mar. 27 with a more cheerful prospect for the dealer in farm products than has been the case for the past five years.

Compulsory pooling to be enforced by an equalization tax has been positively abandoned, greatly to the relief of grain dealers and flour millers whom it would have involved in a maze of regulation. That the administration continues to stand by the principles that won at the Republican national convention is indicated by the present close exchange of ideas between the President and Rep. Franklin W. Fort of New Jersey, leader of the opposition to the equalization fee in the vetoed McNary-Haugen bills.

Grain dealers and millers can have no quarrel with Congressmen who contemplate the creation of corporations financed by federal funds to stabilize prices of farm products, so long as these corporations are given no monopoly. Without a monopoly the regularly established dealers will have an opportunity to sell to and buy from the stabilization corporations, who will be expected to buy up the surpluses and thus prevent depressions in prices.

As long as the price control is not to be attempted at the expense of the grain dealers, but at the cost of the growers the dealers can acquiesce in the program, altho their experience has taught them the folly of attempting such control. The best opinion is that without a limitation of the acreage devoted to a certain crop the great expansion of the area following artificial elevation of the price will defeat the plan in the end by piling up a supply too burdensome to be carried indefinitely. At some time, somewhere, this surplus will have to go on the bargain counter.

Grain Inspectors As Pure Food Detectives.

The enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act always rested solely on the employees of that office, the federal pure food officials expecting and receiving no assistance from the state grain inspectors working under state and board of trade authority, the grading officials confining their work to their legitimate field of assigning grades to the samples submitted to them.

It therefore seems to the trade and particularly to the operators of mixing houses a perversion of office for the grain graders to act as informers in calling the attention of the pure food officials to possible infractions of the law that may result in their shipments being held up.

It is not in the law that the licensed inspectors are part of the pure food enforcement. And to the extent that the order several years ago embodied in a regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture directed the licensed inspectors as well as the supervisors to report instances of violation of the Act coming under their notice, the Secretary exceeded his authority.

The grain inspector is a free agent. His license authorizes him to inspect only, and for only the named kind of grain. The U. S. Department of Agriculture pays not one dollar of his salary, and he owes no obligation to that department other than to grade grain according to the rules laid down for his guidance. The fact that the Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over both pure foods and inspection gives the head of the Department authority only to direct the supervisors whose salaries are paid by the federal government, to act as pure food detectives.

The Department has been able to accomplish much good without calling upon the licensed inspector to act as detective. The Department has obtained an agreement from the grain exchanges that they will use their good offices to discourage their members from adding water or foreign matter to grain. The Department has been able to stop the practice of shipping screenings and trash from the Northwest to Galveston to be mixed into wheat for export.

About the only legitimate way for the Department of Agriculture to enlist the inspectors in the pure food work would be a change in the rules to the effect that when the 2, 4, 7, 10 or 15 per cent of damaged kernels permissible in the official grades consists in whole or in part of added filthy, putrid or decomposed kernels the lot shall be graded "sample." Thus the commercial loss by failure to make the numerical grades would prevent the practice of adulterating, and still leave the mixing house the

opportunity which it craves to improve low grades by cleaning, scouring, drying and purifying.

Judgment for Delay in Transit.

Railroad companies are as liable for damages for delay in transit as for any other failure to perform their duty as carriers; but claim agents are frequently so dilatory in paying this class of claims that shippers have to start suit to recover their just dues.

Even tho the lower court decided in favor of the shipper the Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry. Co. forced the Liske Grain Co. into the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas to recover damages for delay in the transportation of three carloads of wheat.

Plaintiff Liske Grain Co. delivered to the defendant railroad company at White Deer, Tex., one car of wheat on July 21, and one car July 23, and at Perryton, Tex., one car July 23, 1924. Six or 7 days was ample time for the movement to Fort Worth, Tex., but the first and second cars did not arrive until Aug. 12, and the car from Perryton Aug. 11.

Plaintiff showed the market value on the day the wheat should have arrived, and that he sold the wheat for its market value on the dates of such arrival, and by reason of decline in market value it lost a sum of \$245.24, with interest at legal rate from the date of the arrival of the cars at Fort Worth.

The defense was that at the time the defendant received plaintiff's wheat for shipment, there had suddenly arisen an unprecedented rush of business on defendant's road leading into Fort Worth, Tex., and an unusual and unprecedented congestion of loaded cars of wheat and other products on the tracks and yards at Fort Worth, Tex.; that such condition was so unusual and sudden that by the exercise of ordinary care it could not have foreseen or anticipated such condition; that such unusual and unprecedented business and congestion caused the congested conditions in the yards at Fort Worth and the delay in the arrival of the wheat at its destination, and for such reason it was not liable for any damages suffered by reason of such delay.

That plaintiff and other shippers had adopted the habit of shipping grain to Fort Worth, Tex., not intending such place to be its final destination, but with the intention of diverting the cars from Fort Worth for speculative purposes, and that the shippers constituted the consignees at Fort Worth their agents to handle said cars of wheat and hold them until they could be sold on the market at Fort Worth, or to divert the shipments to some other destination if they could obtain a better price, and that plaintiff diverted its cars and sold them at other points.

That such practice on the part of the shippers of wheat and grain was the cause of the congested conditions of the yards at Fort Worth—all of which constituted contributory negligence. That plaintiff so diverted its shipments as to cause delay, uncertainty and confusion, and billed its cars in such a manner that the defendant did not have a full and fair oppor-

tunity of apprising the plaintiff of the existing conditions of the congested lines and yards.

The case was submitted to the jury on general and requested charges, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$245, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for three years and eight months, from which judgment this appeal is prosecuted.

The Court of Civil Appeals, on Jan. 16, 1929, said: At the request of the defendant, the court instructed the jury that if the shipments of wheat were subjected to any delay at Amarillo, Tex., due to the fact that the cars were held upon the instruction of plaintiff for inspection, such delay should not be considered in arriving at their verdict; that the defendant was not liable for the usual and customary delays in transportation of any shipment; and that such delays as were ordinarily incident to transportation would not be considered against the defendant in arriving at a verdict.

Appellant assigns as error the action of the trial court in rendering judgment against it, because the undisputed evidence discloses that the unusual delay occasioned in transporting appellee's wheat was due solely to the unprecedented rush and press of other shipments of grain arriving at Fort Worth, which caused a congestion of cars in the terminal yards, which unprecedented condition could not have been foreseen by the appellant by the exercise of reasonable diligence.

In order for a common carrier to excuse itself for unusual and unnecessary delay in the transportation of freight by an unprecedented amount of business causing congestion in the handling of freight from which the delay resulted, it must show that the shipper was notified before the shipment was accepted that such conditions existed.

There is no contention that the appellee was advised of the congested conditions which the appellant asserts as a defense, and no reason is shown why such information was not given to it before the wheat was delivered and accepted for shipment.—13 S. W. (2d) 144.

Corn Borer Quarantine Extended.

Quarantine regulations against the European corn borer were extended to cover considerable additional territory, effective Mar. 1, last, by order of W. M. Jardine, Sec'y of Agriculture. This is in response to discovery of further infestations during the past season.

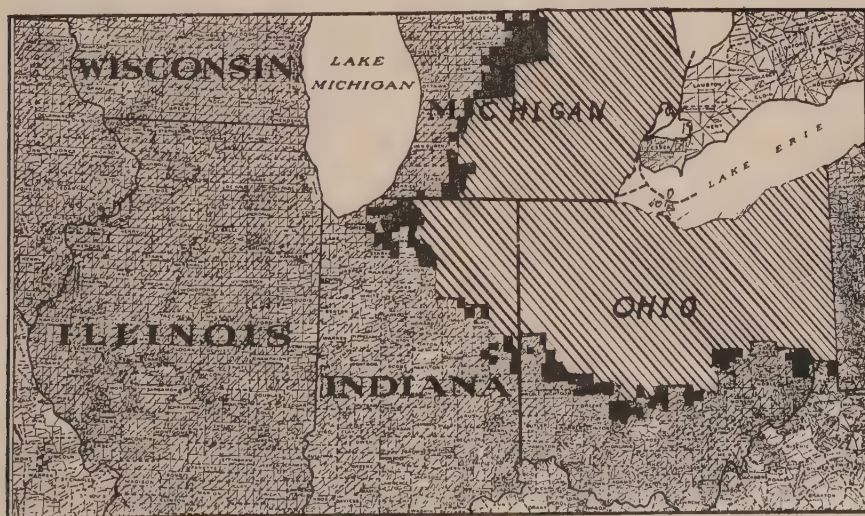
On the east side the quarantine regulations now include 28 additional towns in Middlesex, New London and Windham counties, Conn.; one in Worcester county, Mass.; 4 in Cumberland and Sagadahoc counties, Me.; and 8 in Carroll, Cheshire and Grafton counties, N. H.

On the west side additional territory now includes 7 towns in Cheshire and Sullivan counties, N. H.; all of Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Rutland, and Windham counties and 35 towns in Bennington, Lamoille, Orleans, Washington and Windsor counties, Vt.; 66 towns in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties, Mass.; one town in Hartford county, Conn.; all of Carbon, Mifflin, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties and 31 towns in Columbia, Greene, Montour, Northumberland, and Schuylkill counties, Pa.; 6 towns in Marshall county, W. Va.; 131 towns in Belmont, Clarke, Darke, Fairfield, Fayette, Greene, Guernsey, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Muskingum, Perry, and Pickaway counties, O.; 60 towns in Delaware, Fulton, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, LaPorte, Marshall, Randolph, Starke, St. Joseph, and Wells counties, Ind.; and all of the heretofore unregulated counties in the state of Michigan.

Under the regulations in the eastern area inspection and certification are required on shelled corn (except in packages of two pounds or less), cleaned seed of broomcorn, sorghums and Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers and the entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus and dahlia.

In the western area the requirements provide inspection and certification of shelled corn (except in packages of two pounds or less) and cleaned seed of broomcorn and of sorghum and Sudan grass only. The borer apparently does not attack flowers or vegetables in this section.

Shipment of ear corn, cornstalks and other parts of the debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghum and Sudan grass plants from the regulated territory to or thru outside points is, of course, prohibited.



Corn Borer Quarantine Area. Shaded Portion Is That of 1927-28. Black Portion Is New Territory Placed Under Restriction This March 1.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Eastern or Southern Oyster Shell Preferable?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please let me know if eastern oyster shell is better than southern shells, and give me names of manufacturers of eastern oyster shells for use in poultry feeds.—O. E. Zimmerman, Montevideo, Minn.

Ans.: From a most reliable and disinterested source we are told there is practically no difference in the calcium carbonate content in oyster shells from the two designated sections of the country. The calcium carbonate content, or lime content, is said to be the only outstanding quality for which oyster shell is used. The average shell from either section is well ground and screened, the two qualifications by which all oyster shell should be judged and purchased.

How to Keep Water Out of Pit?

Grain Dealers Journal: I wish to know if there is anything that will cement up an elevator pit and keep out the water. I am bothered with water here and can not keep it out.—John Pearson, Preston, Neb.

Ans.: If the pressure of water is not too great two coats of cement will keep the water out. First all loose material and honeycombs should be chiseled off. A first coat of cement then should be applied and the surface left rough to give the second coat a hold. For this work special waterproofing compounds have been placed on the market.

If the outside is accessible hot pitch and asphalt can be applied.

If the water supply is considerable and under pressure it is necessary to rebuild the pit or construct a second one inside.

For waterproof concrete the mixture should be one cubic foot of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand to two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be very coarse. Gravel should be washed thoroughly to free it from foreign matter.

Mixing should be double that given ordinary concrete, and the consistency should be such as to flow freely without showing water on top.

Using Right of Way for Loading Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there any law or act of the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting a railroad in the state of West Virginia from leasing a portion of its right of way within the station limits to any individual or company for a warehouse for storage purposes, in which is also grain loading machinery which is in competition with a local grain dealer who has gone to the expense of building a warehouse and office on private property?

If the carrier had leased the ground to an outsider prior to such improvements would this affect the legal situation?—Lewis L. Allen, Rippon, W. Va.

Ans.: West Virginia has a Public Service Commission of three members appointed by the governor, with large powers. Chap. 130, Sec. 5 of the law creating the Commission authorizes it to "change or prohibit any practice, device or method of service in order to prevent undue discrimination or favoritism between persons, localities or classes of freight."

Sec. 11 provides that any aggrieved person may petition the Commission complaining of any thing done by any public service corporation.

Sec. 4, covering service to be performed by a railroad, provides that every railroad shall permit switch connections to be made with its tracks by other carriers or shippers, whenever, in the judgment of the Commission the business to be offered warrants it; but nothing is stated as to the duty of the railroad company to furnish sites on which shipper may do business. In the absence of a statute so providing there is no such right.

Therefore it would seem that the unfair discrimination could be done away with by an

order of the Commission following complaint. An order by the Commission would release the railroad company even tho' it had leased the ground prior to the improvements.

Before taking up the matter with the Commission it might be adjusted amicably by corresponding with officials of the Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., such as W. S. Battle, Jr., vice pres. in charge of real estate and public relations, Roanoke, Va., or John F. Snyder, real estate agent, Roanoke.

Bill Restricting Grain Exports Thru Canada?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there a bill before the American Congress restricting the export of grain thru Canada?—E. L. Hamlen, sec'y Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Ans.: The policy of the United States government is and always has been to place no restrictions on exports.

Sec. 9, paragraph 5 of the Constitution reads "No Tax or Duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state."

In order to divert trade to United States ports there is talk of imposing a duty on goods from foreign countries entering from Canada; and there is the Garber bill to prevent Buffalo millers from grinding Canadian wheat and shipping the flour to Cuba and getting the benefit of the Cuban preferential duty favoring United States products. None of these measures affect exports of grain from the United States thru Canada.

Another measure that would greatly facilitate trade and manufacture is a proposal now in Congress to create zones in which materials could be handled without payment of duty, much like the free port of Hamburg, Germany.

Where Does Grain Supervisor Get Authority to Forbid Mixing?

Grain Dealers Journal: The Federal grain supervisor here seems determined to prevent sample grades of wheat being mixed with wheat of a higher grade. In fact some of the best buyers of this low grade wheat have been told that under the Food & Drugs Act they will not be permitted to mix it because wheat given the sample grade is claimed to be of distinctly low quality and unfit for human food. Naturally both buyers and sellers here are up in arms wondering how the Federal supervisor come to be authorized to do detective work for those entrusted with the enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act. I will be pleased to know how the Supervisor gains authority to enforce the Food & Drugs Act.

This no doubt will please the wheat growers of the West who would not have produced any sample grade wheat last year had the weather man not tried to spoil the entire crop. The conviction prevails here that any car of sample grade wheat can be cleaned and scoured so as to make it perfect for human food and suitable for mixing with any other grade of wheat. The supervisor's contention does not seem to be well taken and what is more, he seems to be acting beyond the pale of his own jurisdiction. Is this permissible?—Kansas City

Ans.: The supervisors and each licensed inspector work under the regulations promulgated by the Sec'y of Agriculture, and one of the regulations is that each supervisor and inspector shall report every instance of adulteration coming under his notice, this for the benefit of the other branch of the Department of Agriculture. The fault is not with the supervisor, since he is only following his regulations, in passing along the information. He is to that extent authorized to do detective work.

Mixing any filthy, putrid or decomposed vegetable substance with food is adulteration under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. If it can be proved that the wheat mixed into the higher grade was so unfit for human consumption the elevator man may be penalized.

Sample grade wheat varies widely in quality, and much of it by cleaning and scouring can be mixed into the higher grades to the commercial advantage of all concerned, and without detection.

Decision in McCaull-Dinsmore Case?

Grain Dealers Journal: What was the outcome of the McCaull-Dinsmore case on delay and damage in transit five years ago?—E. E. Hogle, sec'y and traffic mgr. Board of Trade, Hutchinson, Kan.

Ans.: The McCaull-Dinsmore case was first published in the Journal Nov. 25, 1918, when the U. S. District Court of Minnesota gave judgment for \$221.63, with interest, under the Cummins Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act. Again in Oct. 25, 1919, number was fully presented the decision in the same case by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States was published on page 1173 of the Journal for June 25, 1920, and affirmed the decision of the lower courts.

In this case the B/L had a clause, "The amount of any loss or damage shall be computed on the basis of the value of the property at the place and time of shipment under this B/L." That may have been good law under the old Act, but the Cummins Amendment of Mar. 4, 1915, declared the carrier shall be liable for the full actual loss, notwithstanding any limitation in the B/L. Accordingly the McCaull-Dinsmore Co. got judgment for destination value, against the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co.

Excessive Rental of Elevator Site?

Grain Dealers Journal: I see in the Journal of Jan. 25 that 6 per cent on fair value of land is all a railroad company could ask as rental on ground for elevator location. Is this a law or ruling of commerce commission?

I paid rental under protest. Could I get any return if land is valued too high? Who values the land?—G. P. Dikeman, mgr. Repatee Cooperative Farmers Ass'n, Rapatee, Ill.

Ans.: Illinois has no law regulating site rentals as they have in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. In North Dakota the law requires the rental to be "reasonable" and leaves the fixing of it to the district court. In Illinois the same result is obtained without a law by the railroad company and the elevator owner coming to an amicable understanding of what is fair, and this is 6 per cent on the value of land in the immediate vicinity.

We have never heard of anyone getting a refund of excessive rental. When next the rent comes due figure out the reasonable amount based on the value of surrounding land at 6 per cent, and offer that and pay no more, stating in writing how the rental is figured. We have never heard of any railroad company putting an elevator off its right of way because the owner would pay only what was reasonable.

Sales of land in the vicinity are the basis for valuing the land on which the elevator stands.

Safeguarding Proceeds of Draft?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have been considering the advisability of putting notices on our drafts for collecting through out of town banks with the idea of placing these collections in a special trust fund rather than the ordinary collection account.

We have noticed several articles in your magazine at various times during the last few years and believe we have all of your back issues for three years. We would appreciate it very much if you would give us references to these issues so that we may look them up and not miss the more important ones dealing with this subject, and also such other references to the legal state and national citations as you may have.—Heald Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Ans.: The method of protecting the proceeds of drafts and the court decisions governing will be found on pages 716 and 717 of June 25, 1927, number, also page 294, Sept. 10, 1927; page 596, May 25, 1927, and page 688, Dec. 10, 1926.

The correct procedure is to have printed or stamped on the face of the draft these words: "This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained thru its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank."

The effect, as decided in the case of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., which had such a wording on its drafts, is to make the drawer a preferred creditor of the failed bank.

Correspondence Course in Management?

Grain Dealers Journal: Where could I obtain a course in elevator management and feed grinding by correspondence?—G. A. Sallee, mgr. Western Grain Co., Wilcox, Mo.

Ans.: No such courses are available by correspondence, and there seems to be a lack of interest in the short courses on grading and elevator management requiring attendance in person at the lectures. Whether the Missouri State University contemplates any such extension course could be ascertained by addressing F. B. Mumford, director Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Many men employed in the elevator would be glad to pay for an extension course by correspondence. Much valuable information can be obtained by reading the journals and by attending the meetings of dealers.

State Secretaries Organize.

The secretaries of the State Ass'ns met in St. Louis last month and decided to organize with a view to assisting the Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in opposing unfair class legislation. C. C. Belz of Conrad, Ia., was elected President and W. W. Cummings of Toledo, Sec'y. The grain trade needs a paid representative at Washington whenever Congress is in session.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

Arthur M. Hyde, who has been appointed sec'y. of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture by President Hoover, was a lawyer in Trenton, Mo.

He engaged in the distribution of automobiles, holding the agency for a leading manufacturer of Flint, Mich., and was elected mayor of the town. In 1920 he was elected governor of Missouri, his native state. He is pres. of the Sentinel Life Ins. Co., of Kansas City.

Mr. Hyde can qualify as a farmer, since he owns and operates three farms near Trenton; but he is opposed to the equalization tax.

The appointment rewards Mr. Hyde, who first supported Lowden in the political campaign, but later threw the Missouri delegation to Hoover. He is 51 years old. His ability as an executive promises a sound business administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Debate on the Caraway Bill.

Senator Smith of South Carolina made some telling shots in the debate that led to the defeat of the Caraway bill prohibiting sales of grain and cotton futures. In part he said:

On September 15, 1927, a bulletin was issued by the Bureau of Economics of the Agricultural Department in which it was stated that for the next few months cotton was likely to decline, and cotton steadily went down. I believe it went down something like \$7.50 or \$10 a bale the next day, and finally it went down from 25 cents a pound to 16 cents a pound, a difference of from \$40 or \$50 a bale by reason of the unfortunate issuance of a bulletin.

The Bureau of Economics that passed upon the statistics as to the carry-over and the possible trend of the market was composed of whom? It was composed of men who, upon their own statements, had never been south of Michigan, and one of them was just five years out of Russia. I do not believe one of them ever would know a cotton stalk from a jimson weed. Certainly they knew nothing about the intricacies of the market and the wide-flung world influences that affect the market.

I am not going to stand here and vote to substitute the grain bill for the cotton bill. One reason why I would not do it is that the author of the bill sat right here the other day and repudiated his own act. The senator from Iowa (Mr. Brookhart), if I remember correctly, gave testimony here that the grain futures act is absolutely worthless and useless. I think the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Frazier) corroborated that statement. One has proved beneficial, it may be in a minor degree, but it has been beneficial, while even those who were the authors of the grain-futures act have stood here on this floor and repudiated it.

There is some good and there has been good growing out of the present cotton futures act.

I should like to amend it, if amendments are necessary, so as to retain the good that we have and supplement it with others, rather than taking a measure that gives to those who have been mentioned here—purely the Agricultural Department—the right to interfere with our business.

Failure of Schauble Grain Scheme.

Henry C. Schauble, who operated the *Investors' Daily Guide* at Kansas City, was convicted of alleged misuse of the mails to defraud in the Federal court at Kansas City. On Feb. 26 Judge Merrill E. Otis sentenced him to serve four years on each count and to pay fines aggregating \$1,750. The sentences will run concurrently.

Post office officials obtained a fraud order against Schauble in 1925. The grand jury in Kansas City indicted him in 1926, but it took three years to final trial. Schauble had pretended put and call trading.

Scale Men to Meet.

The National Scale Men's Ass'n will hold its 14th annual convention Apr. 9 to 11 at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis. Among the speakers on the program are:

"Grain Scale Testing at Buffalo," by E. D. Gordon.

"In Tolerance," by N. C. Webster, sales manager Richardson Scale Co.

"Ideal Weighing and Handling Facilities for Terminal Grain Markets," by D. J. McGrath, chief scale inspector Omaha Grain Exchange.

"Scales, Weighing and Loss and Damage," by H. M. DeGette, freight claim agent Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.

"Automatic Weighing," by J. F. Cruikshank, branch mgr. Howe Scale Co.

"Quick Hardening Concrete for Scale Pits," by H. G. Farmer.

An executive session limited to members only will be held at 2:30 p. m., Apr. 10; and on the afternoon of that day some form of entertainment will be provided for the ladies.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 17-18. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

May 6-10. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Kansas City, Mo.

May 14-15. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

May 14-15. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

May 21-23. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n Fourth Annual Convention, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.

June 4-5. Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 6-8. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 9. Nebraska Farmers Elevators Managers Ass'n mid-year meeting, Horky's Park, Crete, Neb.

June 17-19. Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Third Annual Convention, Havre, Mont.

June 24-25. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 26-28. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

July 8-9. National Hay Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

What Is Wrong with the Grain Grades Supervision.

It was brought out at the meeting of the Southwestern Grain Com'te at Kansas City, Mo., that the Board of Review is not functioning properly.

It was found that the methods of procedure under which the supervision department functions were not conducive to good inspection. The policy of the Department to police the inspection of grain, rather than to lend helpful co-operation to the inspectors, has a tendency to destroy the morale of the inspectors. Criticism was also made of the Board of Review, which is located in Chicago, and has direct supervision over the field supervision offices, as to the interpretation of what constitutes damage in wheat, specially with regard to the so-called "sick wheat."

"The attitude of the Board of Review in regard to sick wheat was maintained for at least a year over the protests of the grain trade and the inspection departments, was later changed to conform to their ideas. More recently the Board of Review's idea on yellow wheat was so drastic as to cause a general protest from the entire State of Kansas, and the board's attitude was then changed to meet these demands. This arbitrary position taken by the Board of Review at various times has degraded several cents per bushel a large amount of winter wheat, and in extreme cases as much as 15 to 18 cents per bushel on wheat, which in the opinion of the grain trade generally was still of fair merchantable quality, and which had formerly sold at something like 3 to 7 per cent per bushel discount, or possibly even at a smaller discount."

36th Convention Michigan Bean Jobbers.

Approximately 300 delegates gathered at the Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich., on Feb. 13 and 14, for the 36th annual mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n. The convention was opened Wednesday night with a banquet and dance which all enjoyed thru the courtesy of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Isbell-Brown Co., Chatterton & Son, Christian Breisch Co., Ryon Grain Co., Cushman-Carl Co. and the Michigan Fertilizer Co. Music for both the banquet and dance was furnished thru courtesy of the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Among the speakers at the banquet were Arthur E. Wood, state commissioner of paroles and pardons and Paul A. Martin, publisher of the *State Journal*.

Thursday morning's session was called to order by Pres. W. I. Biles, Saginaw.

C. W. Otto, sec'y Lansing Chamber of Commerce, delivered a rousing welcome which made all delegates feel at home.

C. H. Runciman, Lowell, responded for the ass'n expressing the appreciation of his organization.

After an intermission for lunch, Minor Walton, Grand Rapids; A. L. Reidel, Saginaw, and B. A. Stickle, Lansing, discussed "What Can Happen to a Market," delivering many helpful hints on this subject which the delegates could turn to their advantage.

R. D. Edwards, Chicago; Dr. Lewis W. Erdman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Prof. V. R. Gardner and Dr. M. M. McCool, Michigan State College; and Irvin J. Matthews, Winamac, Ind., discussed "More Beans Per Acre," showing how time of planting, fertilization, soil preparation, varieties, seed germination, care, etc., affect the yield of beans.

W. I. Biles, of Saginaw, was re-elected pres. before adjournment.

Omaha, Neb.—Plans are under way for equipping a plant for the manufacture of insulating board and newsprint paper from the wastes of corn. The plant is expected to be in operation within six months.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

George Gould Likes Ball Bearings.

Grain Dealers Journal: Thru the (now) much appreciated efforts of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., and the Journal's campaign for the installation of anti-friction bearings, we were finally persuaded to install ball bearings thruout our elevator at Bucklin, Kan. To satisfy my curiosity, after running 250,000 bushels of grain thru the plant twice, which is the equivalent of a half-million bushels, I opened up the more important bearings, and could hardly believe my eyes when I found as much grease packed around these bearings as when installed. It is now my intention to repack them before the next crop movement begins just to have a greater sense of security, tho I now know such precautions are unnecessary. If I had a thousand elevators they would all be equipped with ball bearings.—George Gould, Bucklin, Kan.

Efficient Farmers Not Bothered with Corn Borer.

Grain Dealers Journal: The new corn borer quarantine regulations do not add any further burdens or expense to our business, nor to that of the country grain dealer. Each corn shipper has a supply of blank inspection permits which he signs and attaches to his B/L. So far as anyone knows, no corn borer has ever ventured into a car of corn, not even into an ear of corn, but has been known to exist in the stalks of corn and in certain weeds in practically every county in Ohio, and virtually in every state in the Union for more than a hundred years, but as yet they have done no material damage to crops in this or any other county whose farmers follow a crop rotation or make any consistent effort to keep their fields free from crop pest breeding material.

So it is obvious that Hon. Charles L. Knight knew what he was talking about when he said that the corn borer appropriation was the greatest graft ever put over by Congress in so short a time—politicians and papsuckers were the only beneficiaries; farmers and grain dealers the goat.—E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, O.

Grain Grading System Should be Revised.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your last number you say, "I have criticized quite vigorously the Grain Inspectors." I wish to correct this impression. That it was not the individual Inspector, but rather the entire system of Federal group grading, its rules and instructions, from which the Inspector must make his determination. When these grades were first put in operation, the trade accepted them as perhaps necessary at that time, which was during the war and were willing to try them out, should they need revising later, they could be changed to meet new conditions.

So it is today, a great many in the trade believe the system could be changed. It was along this line my suggestion was made. I have a very high personal regard for our Supervisors and Inspectors, Receivers and Mills, and trust they may understand it to be the least of my intentions to criticize, or accuse them of any unfairness in their work.

The article published on page 179 of the Journal for Feby. 10th was to call attention to defects of the entire system of rules and

their inequality of the group grading features, as conditions have changed and perhaps the system should be revised to meet the demands of today.—L. R. Watts, London, O.

Tile Bins Burst When Being Emptied.

Grain Dealers Journal: Our six tile bins were constructed in 1920 16 ft. in diameter and 62 ft. high and they will hold approximately 10,000 bushels each.

In September 1923 one of these bins collapsed spilling about 9,000 bushels of wheat on the ground and we have never had this one rebuilt. However, we did have the remaining five reinforced in the hoppers as we thought the collapsing was due to a settling and twisting in the hopper which was not a regular inverted cone.

On January 26th of 1929 we had another of these bins collapse spilling about the same amount of grain as the first one but leaving the other four in apparently as good condition as they were before the collapse.

While tile bins make fine grain storage on account of the air space in the walls, we believe they should not be built with a greater diameter than 10 or 12 ft.

The reinforcing bars in these bins are placed in the joints which are about 18 inches apart and there is not sufficient cement around these to hold them in place. We expect to have the four bins standing reinforced with steel and concrete on the inside and to rebuild the other two bins and reinforce them likewise. However, we have let no contract for this work and are still undecided exactly as to what course we will follow, as we do not want to spend any more money on them unless we are certain we are fixing them permanently.

It might be interesting to note that both of the bins that broke with us did so when we were drawing grain from them and this leads us to believe that the movement of the grain on the inside had something to do with the collapse.—Very truly, Interstate Milling Company, by G. W. Graham, Jr., Sec'y-Treas., Charlotte, N. C.

Inspection and Appeals.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your February 25th number this year, you published an article under the heading "Increasing Appeals Show Lack of Confidence in Licensed Inspectors."

We do not know who presented this article and the accompanying statistics, but it seems to me he did not finish what he thought was information to the public. He mentioned the increase in the number of appeals and says: "It can only indicate a lack of confidence in the Inspectors."

I would suggest that the party who handed out this bit of information go farther and publish the result of these appeals, state what per cent of these inspections were changed and let this reflect the true condition that exists regardless of what is considered or what is indicated by the increase in the number of appeals, in doing so it would give the public an opportunity to judge for themselves whether or not the so-called "lack of confidence" is justified. What was the per cent of appeals handled compared to inspections made in 1927 and 1928 at the markets which show an increase? We find ten markets showing a decrease in appeals.

The Article says "On the whole, appeals are taken because the judgment of the inspector is considered faulty." Let us have the whole story

so that parties who are interested in grain inspectors and their work and who consider the inspector's judgment faulty can see just how faulty they are. After they get the whole story it may be they will decide the faults are not as great as the recent article would indicate. Furthermore, it seems to me as the article was published it would give those who are not familiar with grain inspections and appeals and the problems that accompany this phase of work, the wrong impression.—Very truly, J. A. Hallam, Chief Inspector & Weighmaster, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Shippers Weight Cards in 1928.

H. A. Juneau, state weighmaster for the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, at Superior, has prepared a summary of shippers weight cards from country houses during 1928 which shows receipt of 3,614 cars containing the cards, 34 of which were even, 2,648 of which were short and 932 of which were over. The total pounds over what the cards showed was 995,502 and the total pounds short was 1,550,938.

It is apparent in these cars and in the cars moving from Minneapolis or Duluth houses to Superior, in cross-town movements and in movements from Superior to other terminal points, that shortages on the declarations on the cards is common. Here is the summary as prepared by Mr. Juneau's department:

1928 SHIPPERS' WEIGHT CARDS FROM MINNEAPOLIS

	A	B
Number cars handled	926	79
Number cars even	6	..
Number cars short	906	78
Number cars over	14	1
Total pounds over	5,750	20
Total pounds short	175,350	25,620
Average shortage per car	193.5	324.4
Average on all cars	183	324
Number cars leaking .....	..	63
Number cars patched .....	..	16

1928 SHIPPERS' WEIGHT CARDS FROM DULUTH

	A	B
Number cars handled	499	8
Number cars even	2	..
Number cars short	492	8
Number cars over	5	..
Total pounds over	300	..
Total pounds short	61,940	1,170
Average shortage per car	126	146.2
Average on all cars	123.5	146.2
Number cars leaking .....	..	2
Number cars patched .....	..	6

1928 SHIPPERS' WEIGHT CARDS SUPERIOR TO OTHER TERMINAL POINTS

	A	B
Number cars handled	1,727	86
Number cars even	40	..
Number cars short	1,623	85
Number cars over	64	1
Total pounds over	7,959	40
Total pounds short	133,240	19,410
Average shortage per car	82	228.3
Average on all cars	72½	225.2
Number cars leaking .....	..	81
Number cars patched .....	..	5

1928 SHIPPERS' WEIGHT CARDS IN CROSS TOWN MOVEMENT AT SUPERIOR

	A	B
Number cars handled	308	13
Number cars even	4	..
Number cars short	302	13
Number cars over	2	..
Total pounds over	30	..
Total pounds short	32,584	2,040
Average shortage per car	107.9	157
Average on all cars	105.7	157
Number cars leaking .....	..	4
Number cars patched .....	..	9
"A"—Good order cars.		
"B"—Leaking and patched cars.		

A comparison on the out-turn weights of good order cars from Minneapolis, Duluth and cross town movements for the past three years is made as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS CARS

	1926	1927	1928
Short 100 lbs. or less	23%	15½%	17.6%
Short 200 lbs. or less	86%	90%	75.4%

DULUTH CARS

	1926	1927	1928
Short 100 lbs. or less	81½%	65½%	44.7%
Short 200 lbs. or less	88%	92%	90%

CROSS TOWN MOVEMENT AT SUPERIOR

	1926	1927	1928
Short 100 lbs. or less	71%	72%	54.2%
Short 200 lbs. or less	96%	97%	91.9%

Discrimination Against Chicago in Increase of Switching Charges

A radical increase in switching charges on grain in the Chicago district is threatened by the railroads. The Chicago cereal industries already were paying charges that are absorbed in the road haul at other markets and interior manufacturing centers, and this proposed increase is grossly unjust.

In a switching rate increase on iron and steel proposed two years ago no reference whatever was made to grain; but when this iron and steel tariff was under suspension in I. & S. Docket 2900 the railroad companies undertook to raise the rates on grain switching by including them in the same commodity tariff.

Switching charges at Chicago on grain and grain screenings have always been assessed on the carload. The proposed basis will assess the charge per 100 lbs.

The new tariff raises the rate 1 cent per hundred pounds and then brings grain under the increased rate, so that for a joint switch over two lines the charge will be 3½ cents, and over three or more lines, 4 cents per 100 lbs., plus ½ cent additional to certain industries. For example, the present switching charge on an 80,000 lb. car of corn from the Columbia Malting Co. to the Norris Elevator is \$6.30, and under the proposed schedule it would be \$24. At competing markets they do not even pay the \$6.30.

The Chicago intradistrict grain switching rates of nearly all the trunk lines to elevators from connections with other lines is \$4.95 per car. Practically all belt lines make the same charge, \$4.95 per car inbound. There are exceptions—C. & A., \$6; C. & N. W. rate to Rockwell elevator \$6.75, and New York Central is \$3.60. From elevators to connecting lines the rates vary more than they do on inbound. Most road haul carriers charge \$4.95 except the C. & A., \$6. The Burlington charge is \$6.75 and the switching lines like the C. R. & I. and the Belt Ry. charge \$6.75.

On outbound business the N. Y. C. from its elevator at Indiana Harbor to a connecting line where the interchange is at Indiana Harbor, Ind., charge is \$5.85, to connecting lines interchanged at a point other than Indiana Harbor the rate is \$6.30 per car, minimum 60,000 pounds, excess 12½ cents per ton of 2,000 pounds or fraction thereof. Grain switched from Albert Schwill & Co., Columbia Malting Co., or Albert Dickinson & Co. to connecting lines rate \$6.30 per car, minimum 60,000 pounds, excess 12½ cents per ton of 2,000 pounds or fraction thereof.

In addition to these connecting line switching rates we have intermediate switching rates on grain—on the Belt Ry., the Chicago River and Indiana and Indiana Harbor Belt \$5.40, Pullman R. R. \$4.

There is considerable intraplant switching, that is, from a private elevator to a public elevator, where the plants are close together, the charge is \$3.15 per car, the same as the intraplant switching on other freight.

The single line switching rates vary—\$4.95, some \$6.30, some \$8.10 up to \$9.90 per car and others 2 cents per 100 pounds.

J. S. BROWN, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, has made a masterly presentation of the facts before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission of Indiana in their respective dockets No. 2900, 17250 and 8939, and I. C. C. Docket 19610, from which we take the following:

NO SWITCHING CHARGE AT OTHER MARKETS.

The Illinois Central, Wabash and the C., B. & Q. by its I. C. C. No. 16848 take Illinois grain into East St. Louis, and if the rate is 6.5 cents

per 100 pounds or more, that grain after it comes to rest in East St. Louis will be switched over to St. Louis, and that two cents per one hundred pounds absorbed.

Not only the western roads, but the eastern roads, at Louisville and Cincinnati, and the southern roads at Nashville, also, absorb cross-town switching that is not absorbed in Chicago.

Taking Kansas City, for example, the outbound switching from an elevator by road-haul carrier will be as high as 2.5 cents per hundred pounds, because the carrier feels it is going to get that much out of the grain anyhow, and it may never get a further road haul, so it charges 2.5 cents, and if it does get a road haul outbound, it merely absorbs what it has already charged that shipper.

If some other railroad, its competitor, takes it out, it penalizes them for it by charging them 2.5 cents per hundred pounds. We now have no 2.5 cents per hundred pounds rate in Chicago; we could not stand it. Our rates are made per car, because we do pay those charges, and they are retained.

Grain may come to rest at St. Louis from the Missouri River, pay the regular rate of 13.5 cents on wheat and 12 cents on coarse grain, and be shipped to Chicago, an additional 280 miles, and pay four cents to get up here, and the switching is absorbed.

They would make us pay 17.5 cents, plus four cents, for exactly the same kind of service. We would have an intermediate service here, and St. Louis would get an intermediate service, and other service.

CROSSTOWN SWITCHING.

But all that we ask now, although we have discussed the question of the absorption of cross-town switching, is that you let our rates alone. I do not mean by that that we are not entitled to reductions if we can get them; but when I say we ask that you let our rates alone, I mean, that you do not increase them. If you see fit not to do that, then we ask you to treat the grain dealer and the miller in Chicago just as they are treated elsewhere, and absorb the cross-town switching.

This thing started out on iron and steel; then they (the carriers) brought in other commodities to bolster up the iron and steel; and now they bring in grain to bolster up the other commodities, and a few other exceptions, just to try and justify their rates under suspension, without any reason.

We also think that the investigation in Chicago of rates on grain and grain products intradistrict should not be gone into unless at the same time the Commission institutes an investigation of the same scope at the other markets with which we compete, because grain which is sold in the Chicago market from any of the producing fields is in no better position to command a higher price, either abroad or for domestic consumption in this country, than the same kind of grain marketed from any other market in the United States.

We therefore think that the question of cross-town switching, whether or not it is absorbed by the carriers, is something that should be made a part of Docket 17000, Part 7, under the Hoch-Smith Resolution, because any material increase in any existing charge, or in fact any rate, above a nominal figure for switching grain or grain products in any large terminal or primary market, which is not absorbed, certainly affects the price. It affects the price to the producer because the margin of profit in the handling of grain is small, and it is so small that no particular market and no dealer could stay in the business if the total charges were higher than their competitors.

While this exhibit is confined to a showing of the rates at the Missouri River markets, St. Louis, East St. Louis and Minneapolis, it must not be taken from that that we do not have competition at other markets like Milwaukee, Duluth and Indianapolis, markets on the Ohio River, and markets of smaller size in Central Freight Association territory, which are competing with all other markets. And where I refer to grain, I also include in that term the field seeds and grass seeds on which rates are based generally with respect to the grain rates.

Rates of the Santa Fe Railway at Kansas City show 2.5 cents per one hundred pounds, minimum 80,000 pounds, on grain from Elevator A on the Santa Fe to a connecting line. That is the highest rate for switching grain at any point in the West, and the reason that rate is high, much higher than even the Santa Fe charges from a connection to an elevator, is, that the railroad that hauls that grain or its products out of Kansas City to any point where the rate is 10 cents per 100 pounds or more, absorbs that 2.5 cents per 100 pounds. If the Santa Fe should switch grain from Elevator A to a

connecting line, and the grain was switched from that connecting line to a mill, and the products of that grain should go over the Santa Fe Railway to Chicago, St. Louis or any place else, the Santa Fe Railway would absorb its own switching charge of 2.5 cents per 100 pounds, the switching charge of the connecting line on the wheat into the mill, and in addition, the switching charge from that same connecting line on the product out to the connection with the Santa Fe on the outbound road haul shipments.

DISCRIMINATION ON GRAIN PRODUCTS.

A carload of products may be shipped to Chicago from an outside mill or plant and receive delivery at the flat Chicago rate for 40,000 pounds, whereas our crosstown movement must be loaded up to 60,000 pounds, or at least that much weight must be paid for if it is not in the car.

So the position of all of those engaged in that class of business is that their rates ought to be reduced instead of being increased; but if there is any increase whatever, we repeat what we said at the previous hearing, it ought to be absorbed; and there should be in every case the absorption of the second delivery, where it is necessary to make a second delivery.

O. T. Cull of the C. M. St. P. & P. R. R., in Docket 15037, introduced his Exhibit 22 and said it was offered to show the Commission the extent of switching charges absorbed at Kansas City, and in explaining the heavy absorption of switching charges by his company, where crosstown switching at Kansas City is involved, used as an example a car of grain from Elevator A on the Santa Fe to the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company mill, charged at 2½ cents per 100 pounds, minimum 60,000 pounds, total \$15 per car; the Rock Island charged \$8.10 to spot the car (at the mill), a total of \$23.10 per car, and when the wheat had been manufactured into flour the Rock Island switching charge was \$4.95 to the C. M. St. P. & P., or a total absorption of \$28.10 per car.

Mr. Cull calculated that in this illustration the absorption by his company was approximately 5.4 cents per 100 pounds based on an average flour loading of 52,000 pounds per car.

A further illustration was given by Mr. Cull under which the absorption his company would have to make in order to obtain flour from Kansas City, where the Kansas City Terminal Railway was used in the switching services, would be \$39 a car, or based on an average loading of 52,000 pounds, would amount to 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

Chicago millers are now unduly discriminated against in two respects; first, by high rates which are not absorbed and, second, by the imposition of a carload minimum 50 per cent greater than their competitors pay in selling to identically the same Chicago consumers. Throughout the Middle West generally the products of grain take the grain rates, and this relationship is recognized and observed in large degree in the switching rates at competing markets, and in some instances even lower rates and charges are applied on grain products than on grain. Not only should the minimum weight per car on all grain products switched in the Chicago district correspond with the road-haul minimum of 36,000 or 40,000 pounds, the same as in effect at other milling points, but the maximum charge per car should be no higher than on grain. The Chicago millers pay on the grain to Chicago at the high minimum weight of the capacity of the car, whereas their competitors have their products delivered at the doors of the Chicago industries at the same grain rate and at weights per car only one-half of that of grain.

Montreal, Que.—Dr. Howard T. Barnes, ice expert, has devised an aerial bomb for ice work. When the big movement starts this spring airplanes will pass over the ice in the St. Lawrence river and drop these bombs to open navigation earlier.

Hamburg, Germany.—Both the German "Reich" and the Prussian state have refused to grant any allowance to consumers who purchased infested No. 2 American barley, saying any allowances would have to be collected from the sellers, by legal proceedings, if necessary. The German government issued certificates of inspection which permitted barley to go into consumption.

Lafayette, Ind.—The C. & E. I. Ry. is operating a soil-testing train in charge of experts from its department of agriculture and from Purdue University, who are co-operating in lecturing on and testing soils at approximately 40 stops. The train has exhibits of soils and crops and a laboratory for soil testing and at each station where the train stops tests will be made on samples of soils submitted by the farmers.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Liberal, Kan., March 4.—Wheat looks like another bumper crop.—Southwest Construction Co.

Horace, N. D., Feb. 28.—We had a cold, hard winter here, not much snow. Winter wheat should be all right unless we have a bad spring.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lisco, Neb., Feb. 28.—We have had a severe winter here, not much snow. Winter wheat should be all right unless we have a bad spring.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ralston, Wash., Feb. 26.—A few more crops will be bulked this year, making about 40 per cent bulk. About 25 per cent seed to winter wheat reported as O. K. to date.—X.

Danville, Ill., Mar. 6.—Wonderful day down here. A week or so of this weather will see some of the boys getting ready to sow their oats.—S. N. Cavitt, James E. Bennett & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 6.—No positive reports of wheat damage are made, but the plants may be hurt in low places.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

Hyde, Colo., Feb. 27.—Can not tell anything about the winter wheat until we have some growing weather. Some of the farmers are getting ready for spring planting, that is buying their spring wheat and all spring grain for seeding.—O. R. Miller, mgr. Shannon Grain Co.

Burlington Junction, Mo., Feb. 28.—Conditions here, wheat is about 90 per cent acreage; all been snowed under for two months; condition, when it was covered by snow, 95 per cent. It is too early to tell whether any damage has been done the winter wheat crop here. We raise no spring wheat, and not much oats.—Adkins Bros. Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 4.—Reports from many of the counties in southern Indiana say that the growing wheat crop seems to have stood the severe winter weather all right. There were not as many sudden freezes and thaws this winter as in former winters. The crop, too, got a good start last fall, as the weather was mild right up to Christmas.—Carleton.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 1.—The average condition of the winter wheat crop in the ground is about 80.4% of normal, indicating a probable condition not far from a ten-year average. No such catastrophe as befell the soft wheat section last year is in evidence anywhere.

Snow covered most of the belt during the severe cold period. Ice covered a considerable area, but the plant was dormant when it came on. In the southwest the plant is susceptible to damage if March winds be severe.

Reports from Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana and Washington are somewhat lower than at this date last year; elsewhere estimates are generally higher than at this date last year.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Canadian Wheat Pool's First Interim Payment.

On No. 1 Northern, and the majority of other grades, the first interim payment just announced by the Pool is 12 cents per bushel. On No. 6 and a few other grades payment is 10 cents per bushel, while on some 35 mixed grades no payment at all is being made. Taking into account the advance payment, the total disbursement to date on No. 1 Northern, on the Fort William basis, is therefore 97 cents per bushel. This compares with \$1.15 paid for the corresponding period in 1927-28 and 1926-27, with \$1.20 paid in 1925-26 and with \$1.35 paid in 1924-25.

In comparing the amount of money Pool farmers have actually received to finance upon in these different years, consideration must, of

course, be given to the grading. Up to the present date during the present season, for example, there has been delivered over ten times as much No. 6 as No. 1, and about 31 cents less has been paid out on the former than on the latter. Last year there was only a little over three times as much as No. 1. The Pool method of distribution is causing a good deal of serious thought this year.—Grain Trade News.

Corn and Wheat on Farms.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 1.—Stocks of corn on farms Mar. 1 are estimated to be 14,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, or a total of 998,000,000 against 1,012,000,000 bus. This is only 25.2% of last year's production, which compares with 36.6% held a year ago and a ten-year average of 40%. The small reserves are accounted for by unusually early feeding of the crop due to shortage last fall of reserves from the 1927 crops; and also to the severely cold January and February, necessitating increased feeding. In the seven surplus corn states stocks are 626,000,000 bus., against 574,000,000 a year ago, an increase of 9%; but in the other states stocks are 372,000,000, against 438,000,000 a year ago, a reduction of 15%. The total apparent disappearance of corn in the four months from Nov. 1 to Mar. 1 is about 1,864,000,000 bus., against 1,857,000,000 in like period last year and 1,815,000,000, the average for the past ten years.

Stocks of wheat in all positions on Mar. 1 were about 350,000,000 bus., against 278,000,000 a year ago and 290,000,000 the average of the past ten years.

Stocks on farms are estimated at 145,000,000, or 16.1% of last year's crop, which compares with 131,000,000 bus., or 14.9% a year ago, and 141,000,000 bus., or 17.0%, the ten-year average.

Stocks in country mills and elevators are estimated at 82,000,000 bus., or 9.1% of last year's crop, which compares with 75,000,000 bus., or 8.6%, last year, and 90,000,000 bus., or 11.2%, the ten-year average.

Stocks of rye on farms Mar. 1 are estimated to be 5,314,000 bus., or 12.7% of last year's crop. A year ago stocks were 7,881,000 bus., or 13.5%; two years ago, 5,897,000 bus., or 14.5%; three years ago, 6,971,000 bus., or 15.0%; four years ago, 8,263,000 bus., or 12.6%; and five years ago, 12,241,000 bus., or 19.4%.

We estimate from reports made by our correspondents that about 32,000,000 bus., or 3.5% of last year's wheat crop will be fed locally to live stock, as compared with 28,000,000 bus. (revised), or 3.2%, last year from the 1927 crop.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Government Report on Farm Reserves.

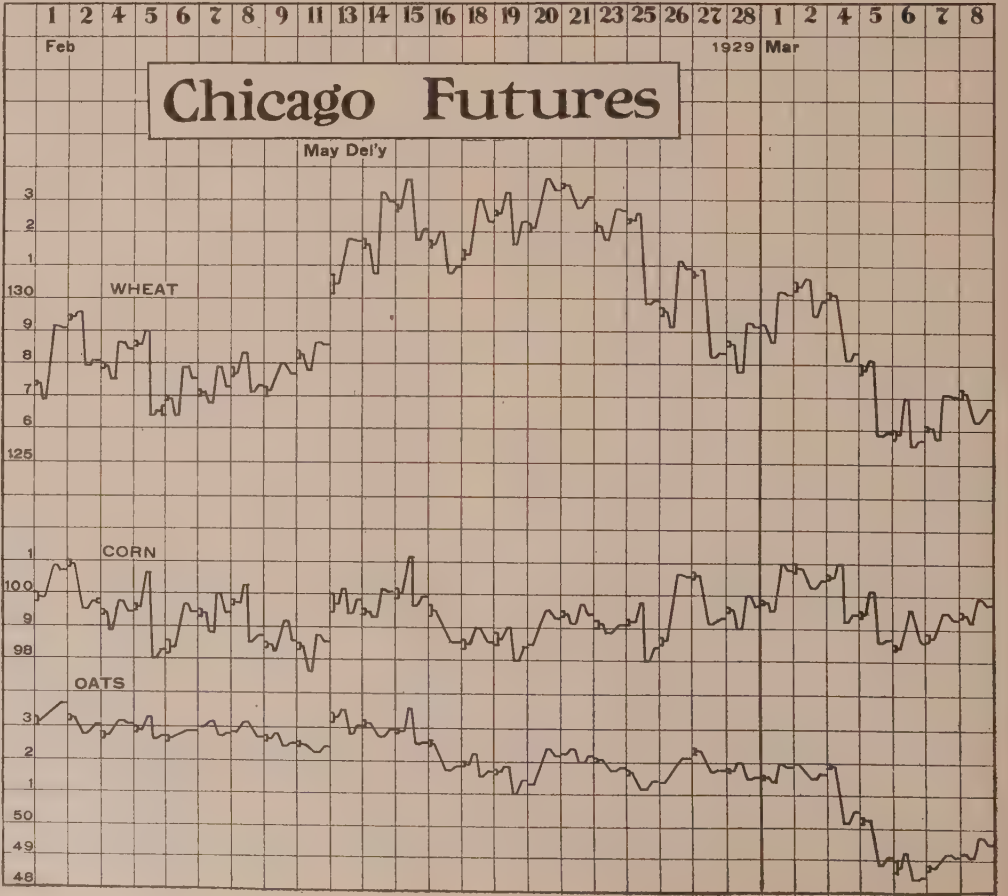
Washington, Mar. 8.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following estimates from reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and co-operating state boards (or departments) of agriculture and agricultural colleges:

	Stocks on farms March 1.	Pct. of pre- vious crop shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.	
Year.	1,000 bus.	Pct. of previous crop.	
CORN.			
1927.....	1,134,191	42.1	16.6
1928.....	1,011,908	36.6	18.2
1929.....	1,029,572	36.3	19.1
WHEAT.			
1927.....	130,274	15.7	69.8
1928.....	130,944	14.9	73.4
1929.....	148,813	16.5	73.4
OATS.			
1927.....	421,897	33.8	21.9
1928.....	373,167	31.6	19.4
1929.....	501,321	34.6	21.5
BARLEY.			
1927.....	39,183	21.2	30.3
1928.....	61,972	23.3	33.1
1929.....	97,050	27.2	33.1
RYE.			
1927.....	5,897	14.5	52.6
1928.....	7,881	13.5	65.5
1929.....	5,564	13.3	56.6

The merchantable proportion of the 1928 corn crop is about 83.1%, compared with 73.1% of the 1927 crop and 71.1% of the 1926 crop; the 10-year average being 78.9%.

Wheat: Farm holdings in the spring wheat states of N. and S. Dakota, Minnesota and Montana are about 59,000,000 bus., compared with 54,000,000 bus. in 1928. Holdings in the winter wheat states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado are about 65,000,000 bus., compared with 52,000,000 in 1928 and 69,000,000 in 1927. Holdings in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Utah are about 14,000,000 bus., compared with 15,000,000 bus. last year.

Never think with the tongue, use the head even if it hurts.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Burlington Junction, Mo., Feb. 28.—Corn back on the farms is 10 per cent; old wheat back on the farms, 5 per cent.—Adkins Bros. Grain Co.

Forsyth, Ill., Feb. 28.—Past year has been good and the coming year looks better. The impassable roads are reflected in little business at the present moment.—Victor C. Dewe-in.

Avoca, Ia., Feb. 28.—It is reported that hundreds of acres of corn in southwestern Iowa is still unpicked. Locally there are several who have from 30 to 50 per cent of their crop standing out unpicked. Deep snow and cold weather have made harvesting difficult.—A. T.

Ireton, Ia., Feb. 28.—On account of the feed shortage that is felt here, feeders are shipping out their stock. Clover hay is bringing from \$10 to \$20 a ton, with alfalfa bringing almost whatever the owner asks for it from \$25 per ton up. Corn is being shipped in at present.—Art.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26.—Boats waiting to load grain, for the first time in many months, have more space than there is grain in the elevators. The railroads, however, have 4,000,000 bus. rolling this way. Ships loaded during this season including February were scheduled to take 67,000,000 bus., of wheat, about 40 per cent more than a year ago. All this development is due to the Panama Canal.

Hyde, Colo., Feb. 27.—Very few farmers have any wheat to sell before it grows again. Corn all out of the fields and nearly all shelled, a small per cent still in the farmers hands. Feed lots starting to empty already. Not many hogs on the farms around here. Very few brood sows to pig this spring. Horses selling much higher at sales this spring and plenty of sales, too.—O. R. Miller, mgr. Shannon Grain Co.

Farm Reserves Large.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—Reports as of Mar. 1 show wheat on farms as 153,000,000 bus.; corn, 1,074,000,000 bus.; oats, 516,000,000 bus.

Wheat reserves on farms are above last year's in the Northwest, the Southwest, and the three Pacific States. City mill stocks and country mill and elevator stocks are increased over last year, in our opinion, relatively more than are the farm stocks; but no estimates are released.

Corn stocks are above last year, but are not large considering the large crop in the corn belt. However, marketwise we would prefer to

compare this supply with the probable requirements rather than with supplies at other times.

Oats supplies are large compared with recent years and with probable requirements until Aug. 1.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Oats Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in bus., were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	63,143	66,214	19,932	20,000
Chicago	2,320,000	4,892,000	1,461,000	2,038,000
Cincinnati	260,000	278,000	168,000	222,000
*Denver	16	53	1	15
Duluth	334,136	28,802	6,564	10,500
Fort Wm.-Pt.				
Arthur	648,882	852,727	748,766	865,415
*Fort Worth	63	62	14	31
Hutchinson	9	9		
Indianapolis	1,256,000	846,000	972,000	724,000
Kansas City	338,000	334,000	206,000	344,000
Milwaukee	478,800	281,400	330,300	570,000
Minneapolis	1,391,330	1,554,840	1,081,060	1,779,810
New Orleans	72,000	76,000	69,993	80,878
New York	464,000	404,000	90,000	90,000
Omaha	404,000	764,000	490,000	640,000
Peoria	556,200	776,200	455,400	679,100
Philadelphia	91,424	45,030	28,977	
†San Francisco	545	502		
St. Louis	2,248,400	1,798,000	1,867,000	2,064,000
Sioux City	238,000	445,000	213,000	430,000
Superior	27,048	28,522	35,461	31,094
Toledo	510,450	284,950	105,475	75,996
Wichita	79,500	19,500	37,500	15,000

*Cars. †Tons.

Rye Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in bus., were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,091	3,716		60,161
Chicago	159,000	139,000	34,000	14,000
Cincinnati		1,400	1,400	
*Denver		3	1	1
Duluth	202,726	663,887	26,452	15,722
Fort Wm.-Pt.				
Arthur	141,898	355,304	8,700	8,250
*Fort Worth	3	2		3
Kansas City	10,500	21,000	4,500	39,000
Milwaukee	56,700	56,700	43,800	58,400
Minneapolis	550,850	337,050	234,420	142,840
New Orleans	2,800	5,600		200,468
New York	142,500		114,000	
Omaha	50,400	81,200	64,400	162,400
Peoria		1,200	1,200	
Philadelphia		9,643		17,143
St. Louis		8,100	1,300	10,400
Sioux City		2,000		
Superior	97,810	414,291	25,750	17,476
Toledo	12,000	12,000	7,735	1,100
Wichita	1,300			

*Cars.

Horse population has shown a steady decline during the past 10 years while agriculture has manifest increasing tendency to use mechanical equipment. In 1918 the number of horses on farms was 21,555,000; today it is approximately 14,029,000, the smallest in 40 years.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.												
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 5.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 7.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 9.
Chicago	129½	130½	128¼	129½	130½	129½	128½	125½	125½	127	126½	128½
Kansas City	121½	122½	120½	121½	121½	121½	120½	118½	118½	119½	118½	120½
St. Louis	128½	129½	126½	127½	128½	128½	126½	124	123½	125	124½	126½
Minneapolis	124½	125	122½	123½	124½	124½	123	120½	120½	121½	121½	123½
Duluth (durum)	108½	109½	106½	106½	108½	109½	108½	108	107½	108½	108½	110½
Winnipeg	132	132½	130½	131½	132½	131½	130½	128½	128½	129½	129½	130½
Milwaukee	130	131½	128½	129½	130½	130	128½	126½	125½	127	126½	128½
CORN.												
Chicago	98½	100½	99¼	99½	100½	100½	99½	98½	98½	99¼	99¼	100½
Kansas City	93¼	95½	94½	94½	95½	95¼	94½	93½	93½	94¼	94¼	95½
St. Louis	100¼	102½	101¼	101½	102½	102½	101½	100½	100½	101	101½	102½
Milwaukee	98½	100½	99½	99½	100½	100½	99½	98½	98½	99¼	99½	100½
OATS.												
Chicago	51½	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	49	48½	49	49½	50
Minneapolis	48½	49	48½	48½	48½	48½	47½	46½	45½	46½	46½	47
Winnipeg	60½	61	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	55½	54½	56½	56½	56½
Milwaukee	51½	52	51½	51½	52	51½	50½	49½	48½	49	49½	49½
RYE.												
Chicago	111½	113	111	111½	112	112½	111½	109½	109½	110½	110½	112½
Minneapolis	107½	108½	107½	107½	108	108½	107½	105½	105½	106½	106½	107½
Duluth	108½	109½	108	108½	109½	109½	108½	106½	106½	107½	107½	108½
Winnipeg	116½	116½	114½	115½	116½	116	114½	111½	111½	113½	113½	114½
BARLEY.												
Minneapolis	69	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	66½	65½	66½	66½	66½
Winnipeg	80½	80½	79½	80½	80½	80½	79½	77	76½	77½	77½	77½

Wheat Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in bus., were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,487,626	1,044,336	2,313,210	1,105,306
Chicago	1,971,000	928,000	1,054,000	1,064,000
Cincinnati	204,400	135,800	124,600	236,600
*Denver	235	260	27	22
Duluth	1,941,997	3,700,332	970,779	942,341
Fort Wm.-Pt.				
Arthur	2,918,433	9,543,347	420,832	1,993,481
*Fort Worth	468	300		326
Galveston			96,000	44,000
Hutchinson	2,175	695		
Indianapolis	183,000	267,000	163,000	329,500
Kansas City	6,643,780	3,148,860	4,404,400	2,779,920
Milwaukee	142,560	102,240	30,000	57,625
Minneapolis	6,950,440	8,558,170	2,864,890	3,447,500
New Orleans	29,198	82,600	168,159	460,207
New York	3,259,200		4,699,000	
Omaha	2,806,400	1,193,600	2,199,400	646,800
Peoria	142,300	98,400	124,500	90,000
Philadelphia	1,291,067	840,499	786,952	1,062,102
†San Francisco	5,133	6,950		
Seattle			442,929	
St. Louis	3,790,000	1,992,200	2,488,200	1,384,600
Sioux City	147,000	135,000	20,000	6,000
Superior	1,551,567	2,138,469	763,344	776,097
Toledo	1,153,440	839,910	227,795	866,355
Wichita	1,517,600	1,162,350	1,283,800	1,064,850

*Cars. †Tons.

Barley Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in bus., were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	312,207	1,065,649	769,450	815,966
Chicago	915,000	816,000	320,000	155,000
Cincinnati	6,400	4,200	11,200	
*Denver	36	62	18	14
Duluth	929,595	57,453	1,790	19,985
Fort Wm.-Pt.				
Arthur	492,610	652,485	71,160	722,474
*Fort Worth	12	11	4	13
Galveston			274,023	
Houston			75,000	
Hutchinson	15			
Kansas City	78,400	30,400	100,800	49,600
Minneapolis	792,000	929,400	398,160	188,160
New Orleans	1,570,990	1,939,410	907,590	1,756,220
New York	445,700		345,000	
Omaha	49,600	78,400	41,600	64,000
Peoria	379,500	412,800	77,000	291,000
Philadelphia	328,740	1,244	389,644	
†San Francisco	41,016	9,353		
St. Louis	158,400	169,300	102,000	22,400
Sioux City	13,000	9,000	23,000	3,000
Superior	398,019	48,976	1,790	21,628
Toledo	8,400	2,400	5,080	1,260
Wichita	10,400		6,500	

*Cars. †Tons.

Corn Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in bus., were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	100,618	92,633	292,857	43,773
Chicago	10,868,000	15,116,000	3,329,000	4,716,000
Cincinnati	856,000	611,400	460,600	368,200
*Denver	977	627	197	164
Duluth	125,661	15,310	8,599	
Fort Wm.-Pt.				
Arthur	4,652		7,720	
*Fort Worth	411	312	88	119
Galveston			1,728,142	1,215,035
Houston				91,125
Hutchinson	430	160		
Indianapolis	2,836,500	2,774,900	1,716,500	1,543,000
Kansas City	4,767,000	7,381,500	3,099,000	3,415,500
Milwaukee	1,266,840	2,560,440	830,185	986,625
Minneapolis	749,580	1,712,700	394,810	1,120,060
New Orleans	1,357,686	672,000	1,920,362	1,045,211
New York	90,000		86,000	
Omaha	1,639,400	4,211,200	1,239,000	3,964,800
Peoria	2,989,550	2,697,200	1,238,400	1,632,100
Philadelphia	310,379	434,919	439,405	162,859
†San Francisco	2,057	4,920		
St. Louis	4,645,000	4,663,400	3,040,800	2,

Cooperative Grain Dealers Ass'n Meeting at Hutchinson, Kan.

The annual convention of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas was well attended, with a registration of 71 managers and about 15 independent dealers out of the 300 delegates coming to Hutchinson for the three-day meeting.

All meetings were held at the Chamber of Commerce Building. Sessions were well attended. The program was of a constructive nature, with several "closed" sessions.

THE FIRST Business Session was called to order by J. B. Brown, Larned, President of the organization.

Invocation was tendered by Rev. B. H. Hobbs.

The Address of Welcome was given by V. M. Wiley, representing the Chamber of Commerce, who urged the grain dealers to enjoy themselves to the fullest and to return any time to their prosperous Hutchinson.

Response was made by Emil Gall, who cited Hutchinson as the logical place to hold a convention, because of its advantageous geographical location in the center of the Southwest wheat belt.

COMMITES APPOINTED were:

Resolutions: Sheldon Frey, George R. Sturn, Charles Hauser and H. R. Howell.

Nominations: James Harkrader, George Blackwell and Frank Krouch.

Membership: Fred Laudrick, L. A. Coon and Wallace Vaughan.

Following a few other announcements, the meeting was adjourned for luncheon.

THE SECOND Business Session, an "executive" meeting, was called to order with approximately 150 present. President Brown presided, and opened the meeting with the reading of the President's annual address.

W. O. SAND, Hutchinson, Sec'y of the organization, read his report of the office he has held for the past nine months.

Following the usual routine of an executive session, the meeting continued until the Hutchinson High School String Quintet appeared upon the scene to render some classical melodies.

R. M. GREEN, Professor of Agricultural Economics, State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., the principal speaker of the afternoon session, spoke at length on the "Weak Points in the Present Co-operative Marketing System and the Remedy." He said:

There is too much talking and preaching and not enough actual working agreements between members of farm organizations. Therein lies the main weak point and one which must be remedied.

There are six other weak points in farm organizations. We cannot expect to go blindly forward in our present footsteps; we must improve or quit.

The first of the six points, a common one, is too much selling in schemes and plans to farmers instead of backing existing organizations.

Another is need of closer contact between the producers and producers' organizations in order to get the highest possible quality of production.

We need more extensive terminal business that can deal more effectively with the milling trade, the chief market of the western Kansas producers.

Short-sightedness in financial policies, lack of adequate reserves, paying patronage dividends instead of building surpluses, lack of training for future managers, lack of educating producers to the value of quality wheat, were some of the other points. In 15 years the grain business will be far less developed than it is now.

C. C. COGSWELL, on "Breaking Down the Barriers," urged closer co-operation among the farmers and elevator and grange members. As Master of the state Grange, Mr. Cogswell registered faith in the integrity of the Kansas farmer to work out his own salvation.

THE THIRD Business Session was called to order Wednesday evening at 7:30, with an

attendance of 200. Several musical renditions opened the meeting.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago: Born of necessity, reared through adversity, the farmers co-operative elevator system has come to a maturity of stability. The farmers elevator system is a growth, not a spurt. It is a growth which reads in its fifty years of struggling ever onward like a novel. Now it is the leading co-operative system of them all. Go into a town and look at the two or more elevators. Pick out the best one and you'll have the farmers elevator. You'll usually find its equipment the best, too.

He concluded with a warning against operating on too small a margin of profit and attempting to recoup through speculation. He also cautioned the elevator directors against seeking cheap management at the cost of poor management.

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha, Neb., spoke on "High Spots in Farm Elevator Management." He recommended a closer bond of management between the manager and the board of directors. The theme of his able address paralleled that given before the Minnesota dealers, as published in the last number of the Journal.

Thursday's Meetings.

THE FOURTH business session, also a closed meeting, was called to order at 9:00 a. m., with E. G. Tharp, president of the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were followed by Pres. Tharp's annual address, the report of the Manager, H. C. Morton, the report of standing committees, unfinished and new business, and the election of officers.

THE FIFTH Business Session opened Thursday afternoon with music by the Hutchinson String Orchestra.

HON. J. N. ("POLY") TINCHER, Ex-Congressman of the Seventh Congressional District, spoke on "The Status of Pending Farm Legislation." He said:

The outlook for pending farm legislation in Congress couldn't be brighter and the farmers of the United States should rejoice over the political situation as it now stands.

We have much to be thankful for. The first is the fact that the outgoing head of the department of agriculture was a level headed, conservative and fair business man who has left the agricultural situation in the best of shape. His successor, Arthur Hyde of Missouri, is equally as strong and should carry on the work of Mr. Jardine.

Another thing we ought to be thankful for is that this last election proved that the calamity howlers or the fellows who helped to farm the farmers aren't always right. They left their campaign fund several million dollars short. What would they have done if they had been placed in control of the farms and farmers?

Mr. Tinchler continued to praise the present administration and concentrated for a period on President Hoover whom he knows is on right side of the fence because "I worked with him on the farm relief problem which he was very desirous of having pushed through Congress, but a few glory-hunting politicians ruined the whole thing for us."

Mr. Hoover has promised to call Congress together for farm relief purposes; he took his office with the endorsement of the people and he is going to see the thing through.

The two outstanding farm relief measures which are to be presented at the special session of Congress include the establishment of a special farm board with sufficient authority to handle emergency surpluses, and the raising of the

protective tariff rates on a lot of agricultural products now on the free list.

W. J. KUHRT, Senior Agricultural Economist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on the "Present Status of Farmers Elevators in the United States," stressing the building of more elevators and closer co-operation between farmers of various districts. Improvements in present day elevators over the old time elevators and the methods of storing wheat, were discussed in full, all of which has appeared in the reports of other meetings.

R. D. Jarboe, Federal grain supervisor, Wichita, Kan., spoke on "Recent Developments in Grain Grading," which was a detailed history of the improvements developed in inspection methods. He concluded with a short survey of how the department is meeting the combine-wheat storage problem, and other equally vexing problems which present themselves, and gave the following figures:

WHEAT GRADING AT WICHITA AND HUTCHINSON.

Percentage of cars of wheat demoted in grade at Wichita and Hutchinson, on factors, foreign material, total damage, heat damage, and odor, during August, September and October, 1928:

		Foreign material.	Total damage.	Heat damage.	Odor.
August—					
Hutchinson ...	7.6%	(*)	(†)		0.6%
Wichita	7.6%				
September—					
Wichita	5.6%	3.5%	1.7%	0.6%	
Hutchinson ...	6.6%	3.3%	5.0%	0.7%	
October—					
Wichita	7.3%	8.9%	3.8%	4.0%	
Hutchinson ...	10.7%	1.9%	8.4%	1.0%	

(*) Two cars out of 2,104 cars inspected. (†) 1 car out of 2,104 cars inspected.

Seventy-six per cent of all wheat received in Wichita was accorded the numerical grade the weight per bushel factor entitled it to receive.

Seventy-eight per cent of all wheat received in Hutchinson was accorded the numerical grade the weight per bushel factor entitled it to receive.

It will be observed that during August Wichita received 2,104 cars of wheat. Out of this number 7.6% was demoted in grades below its weight per bushel factor on foreign material, 0.6% on odor, and only two car lots were demoted on factor total damage and one on heat damage.

The numerical grades by percentum, into which all wheat receipts at Wichita and Hutchinson fell, during July, August, September and October, 1928:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	S. G.
July—						
Wichita ...	47.7%	30.0%	11.4%	8.5%	0.7%	1.7%
Hutchinson...	48.0%	30.4%	11.8%	7.5%	0.7%	1.6%
August—						
Wichita ...	16.8%	36.8%	31.3%	10.6%	2.7%	1.8%
Hutchinson...	7.8%	30.7%	47.2%	11.8%	1.5%	1.0%
September—						
Wichita ...	17.1%	40.0%	24.4%	11.9%	4.7%	1.9%
Hutchinson...	11.4%	33.8%	35.2%	15.0%	3.6%	1.0%
October—						
Wichita ...	25.8%	35.0%	21.6%	8.2%	4.7%	4.7%
Hutchinson...	16.2%	37.1%	30.0%	8.6%	5.5%	2.6%

In Wichita, the receipts of wheat for the four months was smutty, 2.7%.

In Hutchinson, the receipts of wheat for the first four months was smutty, 5.7%.

It will be observed that 89.8% of wheat received in Wichita graded No. 3 or better, and in Hutchinson 90.2% fell into the first three grades.

During October, 82.0% of the wheat receipts fell into the first three grades, and at Hutchinson 83.3% was No. 3 or better. Much of the wheat that graded No. 1 before the rains set in, became swollen and bleached, and fell into lower grades on the weight per bushel factor.

L. W. Baldwin, President of the Missouri Pacific Ry., spoke on efficient operation of railroads.

The Banquet.

At the time of registering, a \$1 banquet ticket was sold to almost everybody, and nearly 100 per cent of the delegates and visitors attended the hilarious occasion.

Following the five-course dinner, J. W. Short-hill displayed his prowess as a toastmaster.

Rev. Claude J. Miller, speaker of the occasion, spoke on "Kansas." His witticisms kept his 250 listeners in a mirthful mood.

Entertainment was given through the generosity of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. An orchestra filled the room with melodies just as the sweet peas given each lady filled the hall with fragrance.

"Davie" Davidson of Topeka, noted banjoist; Wm. Murphy of Kansas City, monologist;

Harry Thomas, negro tenor of Hutchinson, and the Sterling College mixed Quartet, were among the headliners enlightening the spirits of the multitude.

The entertainment was conceded the best ever.

Friday's Meetings.

THE SIXTH business session was called to order at 8:30, with Charles Hauser, presiding. This was the director's session.

Discussions included the hiring of a manager, financing a company, collections and prorations.

BARNEY DINKINS, Meade, presided at the meeting of the managers, which immediately followed, at which time discussions were held on cash basis for oil sales.

O. H. Hatfield, Copeland, presided at the joint session beginning at ten.

How to Prepare An Assessor's Report was the subject of an address by Frank Y. Lewis, ex-county treasurer. He answered a volley of questions put to him on elevator taxes.

A general discussion followed on co-operation between the manager and the board of directors, and co-operation between elevator companies and the state ass'n office.

THE SEVENTH Business Session was called to order by Pres. Brown, the meeting being devoted to reports and the election of directors. R. L. Hartshorn of Ford; S. R. Stormholt of Dighton, Emil Gall of Offerle and L. E. Webb are the new directors.

OFFICERS ELECTED

L. E. Webb, Dodge City, was elected president, succeeding J. B. Brown of Larned, who has served in that capacity for nine years. Mr. Brown was elected vice-president by the board of directors. W. O. Sand, Hutchinson, was re-elected sec'y-treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

PROGRAM FOR FARMERS ELEVATORS.

Whereas, It is apparent that there is a need for a progressive program for the Farmers Elevators in the near future to take their proper place in co-operative effort in marketing of immense portions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of a representative committee of the Farmers Elevators of the United States to outline a policy towards which all the Farmers Elevators should and could aspire.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

Resolved, That we firmly believe the St. Lawrence and other important inland waterways will be of very large benefit not only to the farmers of the grain belt but to any industry as well, and most urgently favor their early completion.

THRESHERMEN'S AND LANDLORDS' LIEN LAWS.

Resolved, That we voice our vigorous protest against the one-sided threshermen's lien law and urge an amendment to this law requiring threshermen to notify grain dealers in writing on or before the delivery of grain. Be it further

Resolved, That we urge the amendment to the landlord's lien law requiring landlords to notify in writing grain dealers of their claim against tenant.

BROADCASTING MARKETS.

Resolved, That we extend our appreciation to the broadcasting stations of their constituent territory in broadcasting markets, further Kansas City being the basic market and the more central point. We urge the broadcasting of markets every half hour from the Kansas City Board of Trade.

CODE OF ETHICS.

Whereas, The National Association has prepared and adopted a Code of Ethics for farmer elevator companies and their affiliated association; be it

Resolved, That we recommend the use of this code as they have it prepared and that it be posted in the offices of the elevator companies of the state of Kansas.

NOTES.

KANSAS CITY was represented by: Barney O'Dowd, Clyde Truesdale and Bill Kopp, R. E. Chears, Ernst-Davis Comm. Co.; E. G. Wallingford, A. T. Ingman, and Jack Hughes, Wm. Murphy, L. M. Hicks, Frank Bruce, C. C. Randall, F. L. Ferguson, Tom Brown, Merle Howard and S. J. Owens, Updike Grain Co.; Marion Fuller, Harry Fulkerson, W. M. Redd, C. G. Hopkins, A. W. Hunt and J. E. Liggett, Davis-Hunt Grain Co.; W. T. Lincoln and J. D. Mead, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.; W. C. Van

Horn and wife; W. L. Goodman; Charles L. Carroll, and Jake Ochs.

FROM SALINA was Jimmie Quinn of Ted Branson Co.

DODGE CITY sent Fred Casterline, and J. D. Mead of Wolcott & Lincoln.

ENID, OKLAHOMA, was represented by Roy Hacker, Price Fequay, J. T. Langford and Claude Nicholson.

R. T. MILES, in charge of the General Field Headquarters of the Grain Supervision Department, attended a few sessions.

JACK BAKER, traffic commission and general council of the claims department of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, paid his respects to the assembly.

WICHITA was represented by Bill Kopp, A. F. Baker, W. W. Wallis, J. R. Harold, Geo. W. Penney, Ed Adair, U. L. Shelton, C. C. Ogren, Sam Wallingford and Glenn Yancey.

THE SUPPLY TRADE was represented by P. H. Pelkey of the Fairbanks-Morse Co.; I. D. Allison of the White Star Engineering Co.; and A. G. Click, Richardson Scale Co.

REGISTRATION was in charge of F. S. Rexford and R. T. Hassman, both of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. Badges were furnished with the compliments of this company. These two acted as general information headquarters.

N. S. T. P. quotations on the floor of the Hutchinson Board attracted considerable attention due to the rapid variations in price. More than one box of cigars was the price paid by the curious to learn what those initials stood for.

In Attendance.

Among the managers present were: Guy C. Miller, Whiteside; Walter January, Rolla; S. D. Martin, Dighton; W. H. McCaffery, Bazine; J. L. Hipple, Ford; F. L. Doll, Wright; W. L. Martin, Sanford; Geo. A. Curtis, Bloom; Barney Dinkins, Meade; G. W. Glenn, Dodge City; S. O. Frey, Fowler; Mrs. A. L. Luthy, Kiowa; Henry P. Nicoll, Minneola; Fred C. Laudick,

Spearville; A. F. Bennett, Kingsdown; L. J. Kirkwood, Preston; H. R. Howell, Marietta; A. T. Wilson, Olmitz; J. O. Bowman, Rush Center; W. J. Sanderson, Ransom; R. R. Prosch, Vaughn (Rush Center P. O.); W. S. Prather, Garfield; E. C. Bates, Stafford; J. D. Grove, Protection; Chas. Herron, Cimarron; W. G. Hopkins, Garden City; Jas. M. Boes, Sterling; A. S. Gross, Pawnee Rock; R. C. Daniels, Albert; W. H. Schlickau, Haven; H. E. Hartnett, Zenith; W. E. Rice, Feterita; L. A. Coons, Trousdale; Ira Schwind, Gray (Burdette P. O.); E. F. Brown, Maize; F. E. Vance, Ensign; W. P. Whitlow, Joy (Mullinville P. O.); William Schinzler, Great Bend; W. W. Adams, Byers; H. J. Heaton, St. Johns; P. T. Nickel, Buhler; A. H. Rieder, Partridge; Geo. W. Kelsey, Larned; E. H. Peden, Hilton; R. E. Hart, Macksville; W. R. Baer, Chase; J. A. Werner, Alden; E. E. Nowak, Sharon; J. A. Falen, Stafford; J. H. Showers, Bellefont; A. W. Keast, Heizer; J. E. Thompson, Montezuma; Chas. D. Sharp, Alamota; E. E. Smith, Coldwater; O. E. Meyer, Missler; W. S. Whitlock, Canton; Henry W. Davidson, Ramona; H. E. Hartshorn, Mulvane; Ira Rankin, Kinsley; Earnest French, Mullinville; J. H. White, Wilmore; O. C. Glenn, Haviland; Wilber Medsker, Plevna; Ernest Hedges, Corwin; G. C. Hatton, Mt. Hope; E. C. Beauchamp, Arlington; Albert Erickson, Lindsay; W. L. Smith, Radium; O. W. McCowan, Pretty Prairie.

Among the independent elevator operators present were: E. L. Beachamp, Radium; J. E. Burke, Ford; E. B. Burris, Great Bend; J. H. Caton, Anthony; George Gould, Bucklin; C. N. Penrod, Offerle; C. G. Vosburgh, Sayre; Bill Boyle, Wellington.

Local Meeting at Kankakee.

Grain dealers of the Kankakee, Ill., territory met in regular monthly session in the Kiwanis club room at McBroom's restaurant, Kankakee, Wednesday evening, March 6, at 6:30 p. m. A long table extending down the middle of the room was the center of attraction for the 25 men in attendance, who gathered around it to do justice to an excellent dinner of fish and steak with vegetables and ice-cream.

With the dinner completed and cigars lighted, the table was cleared away and the dealers seated themselves at advantageous points about the room.

WM. FRY, Cabery, chairman, took charge of the session, calling for crop reports. Most of the dealers reported slight damage to wheat as a result of the cold weather. An average of stocks in the hands of farmers in the Kankakee territory showed them holding 53% of the corn crop, and 26% of the oats crop. It was felt the farmers would be disposed to hold their present stocks until after the special session of Congress being called by President Hoover for April 15 to settle the tariff question and the farm relief problem. Roads during the past few weeks have been unsatisfactory for hauling and receipts at the elevators have been light.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, told about a local meeting at Streator, where dealers reports indicated about 60% of the corn still on the

Lady Manager of Large Elevator.

Miss Edna Peterson has been appointed manager of the elevator of Davis Bros. & Potter at Wieston, Ia., as a flattering tribute to her ability as a grain buyer.

Miss Peterson is a graduate of the public schools, class of 1918, in the nearby town of Manson and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Peterson. Beginning as bookkeeper at the elevator three years ago and naturally gifted with mental strength Miss Peterson proved an apt pupil under Manager A. Hakes, who was a competent instructor. Mr. Hakes had chosen a business location out on the bare prairie, with no town nearer than Manson and had erected the elevator under his own supervision, and developed its side lines of coal, feed and seeds.

When the firm needed Mr. Hakes as field man for some of its elevators, of which it operates 21, in Iowa and Illinois, Miss Peterson was made assistant manager, and now is in full charge. The building is comparatively new and its capacity of 110,000 bus. is more than double that of the average country elevator.



Miss Edna Peterson, Wieston, Iowa.
Manager Davis Bros. & Potter Elevator.

The Alberta Pool Elevator No. 1 at Vancouver, B. C.

farms, then continued with a brief discussion of the threshermens lien law in Illinois, free storage, advancing money on grain, giving the rise in the market and other evils that have and do confront the Illinois trade.

When in Peoria during the annual convention of the Illinois Threshermens Ass'n, he had opportunity to talk with the organization's President. The threshermens ass'n manifests no objection to the move on the part of the two Illinois grain dealers ass'ns to amend the Illinois threshermens lien law so that threshermen must give the grain dealers notice of their lien or mortgage in order to have money held out to pay their bills.

Mr. Culbertson said the present law permits grain dealers to protect themselves by giving notice to the threshermen asking for information in regard to any liens they may hold. The best way to do this, he thought, was by writing a letter of notification, which can be made a matter of record in the county court house and served by the sheriff or a deputy on the thresherman, for a small fee. Having the letter made a matter of record and having it served on the threshermen by a county official prevents any later effort on the part of the thresherman, should he fail to notify the grain dealer of any liens on which he wants threshing or shelling bills held out, to say he received no such notice. The proof of his having done so is made manifest.

Sending the letter of notification by registered mail is not sufficient, tho a receipt is given which is evidence of a letter having been properly delivered, for it does not show *what* letter was delivered.

Mr. Culbertson said, that from such information as he had received, President Hoover was calling a special short session of Congress without having any plan of his own on how the farm relief problem is to be settled and it may be questionable whether anything will be accomplished.

A canvass of those present showed that a very large proportion, varying from 60 to 90%, of the farming property in the Kankakee territory is worked by tenants. This raises the question of landlords liens and forces the grain dealers to be on the watch so they don't have to pay twice for the same grain.

A plan was proposed for appointing a com'te, an informal non-compulsory arbitration com'te of local grain dealers, to settle local problems. When a dealer has a grievance he can take it up with this com'te and get a fair opinion, and if he has just cause for complaint the com'te would call upon the dealer complained against in an effort to settle the dispute. It was thought greatest good could be accomplished by this com'te thru getting the complaining parties together where they could talk over their shortcomings and come to an amiable agreement.

Fred Stout, Askum; O. J. Bear, Kempton; and J. F. Hobart, Momence, were appointed to constitute such a com'te.

It was observed that deliveries of ear corn

[Continued on page 314.]

Since the opening of the Panama Canal, the ocean commerce of Vancouver, B. C., has grown very rapidly. Only 501,000 bus. of the Canadian wheat crop of 1920 were exported thru Vancouver, but since then this splendid landlocked port which is free from ice the year around has continued to gain in grain exports at a very rapid rate.

The wheat exports of the crop of 1921 aggregated 7,808,000 bus.; of 1922 crop, 19,166,000 bus.; of the 1923 crop, 54,735,000 bus.; of the 1924 crop 25,273,000 bus., and of the 1925 crop, 52,967,000 bus.; of the 1926 crop, 34,972,000 bus., and of the 1927 crop, 80,254,688 bus. This total for 1927 crop included only 364,099 bus. of oats and 217,684 bus. of rye, all the rest of the exports being wheat. The exports of the 1928 crop up to Feb. 22d had reached a total of 61,900,000 bus., which is nearly 20,000,000 bus. ahead of the exports of the 1927 crop and those in touch with the present bookings are confident that the exports for the current crop year will approximate 100,000,000 bus.

The capacity of the seven export elevators now located on the Burrard Inlet, which forms Vancouver's wonderful harbor, aggregates 10,400,000 bus. These elevators have an hourly receiving capacity of 120,000 bus., and an hourly shipping capacity of 323,000 bus. The elevators have been unloading cars of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Nat'l Railways about as fast as they arrive at tidewater, but the large number of ocean-going vessels waiting for their cargoes indicates very clearly there is urgent need for more rapid handling elevators in that port.

The latest addition to the port's facilities is the fine reinforced concrete elevator of the Alberta Pool, Ltd., known as Pool No. 1. This was built for the Alberta Co-operative Wheat producers, Ltd. This new fireproof elevator is operated in conjunction with Elevator No. 2, which the Pool leases from the Vancouver Harbor Commission.

The new elevator is built on piles and consists of a track shed, working house, storage tanks, offices and four conveyor galleries thru which grain is carried from the working house to the commodious shipping gallery on the dock. The site lies between the main line of the Canadian Pacific R. R. and Burrard Inlet. While the tracks owned by the elevator have room for a large number of cars, the Canadian Pacific has recently built a yard of its own nearby so that Pool Elevator No. 1 will never lack for space to store the empty cars.

Ground has been acquired at the far end of the storage tanks and on the opposite sides of the working house so that additional storage units can be added without interfering with the operation of the present facilities. As the

entire site was covered by water, many thousand piles had to be driven in order to support the elevator and dock.

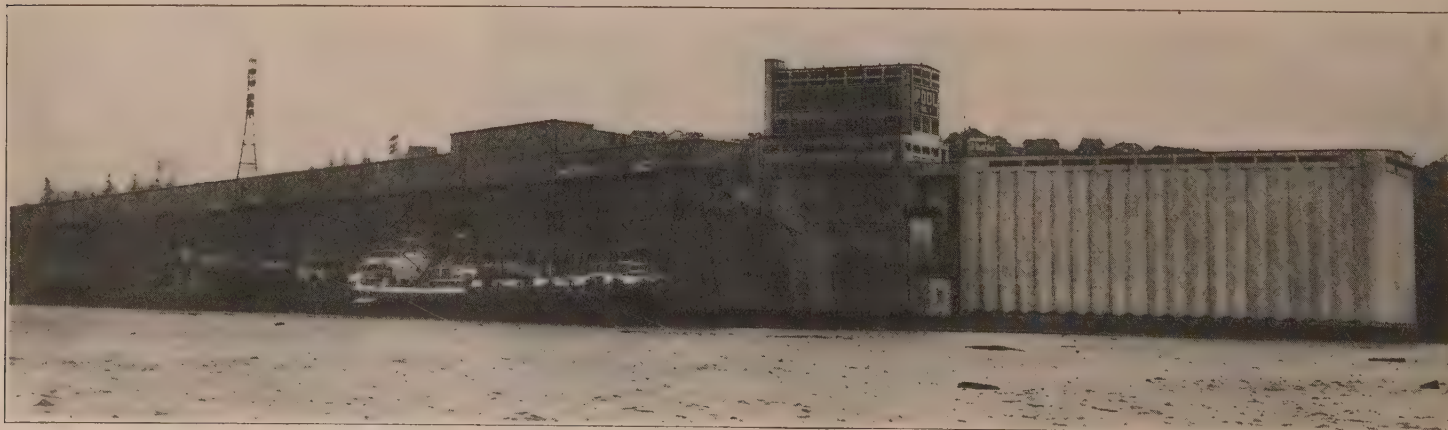
The three tracks running thru the track shed are sustained on a heavy trestle, keeping them above high tide waters. While these trestles were constructed of creosoted timber and piling, it is expected that before many years' gravel filling will support the tracks. The tide range of Burrard Inlet is from twelve to fourteen feet, making it necessary that all concrete foundations be laid beneath mean tide level. All basement floors are well above high tide level. Each of the tracks provides room for eighteen loaded cars on the in-side of the track shed and eighteen empties on the out-going side. These three tracks connect with C. P. R. R. yard at both ends so that it is easy to unload grain laden cars continuously without interruption.

The drip shed over the in-tracks extends two hundred feet from the track shed so as to facilitate the removal of rain and snow from the roofs of cars before they reach the car dumpers.

In the track shed are three Howe Car Dumpers capable of unloading twenty-one cars per hour. Each dumper is equipped with five motors for removing car doors and to facilitate the expeditious dumping of each car's contents by gravity into a receiving hopper below. Grain is removed from the receiving hoppers by three 42-in. conveyor belts and delivered to the boots of three receiving legs.

THE WORK HOUSE is equipped with fourteen legs, three receivers of 20,000 bus. per hour capacity, four shipping legs of 16,000 bus. per hour capacity, four cleaning legs, two screening legs and one drier leg of 9,000 bus. per hour capacity. These legs deliver grain to various spouts or to eighteen garnerers of 2500 bus. capacity each. These garnerers not only facilitate the rapid handling of grain from one part of the house to another, but also greatly increase the flexibility of the various handling facilities. Below these garnerers are seven 2,000 bus. Fairbanks Scales, three receivers so arranged as to deliver grain to anyone of the three 42-in. conveyor belts carrying grain to the bins of the storage annex and four shippers so placed as to deliver grain to the conveyors running out the shipping gallery. If desired grain can be tripped from either of the receiving belts to the drier garner in top story of drier building which stands between the working house and the storage tanks.

On the first floor of the working house are sixteen No. 11-B Monitor Receiving Separators grouped in batteries of four machines. Spouting to each battery is so arranged that grain can be carried direct to each group of cleaners from six or more overhead bins. Space is also



Alberta Pool Elevator No. 1 at Vancouver, B. C. [See outside front cover and facing page.]

lotted for the addition of two more batteries of cleaners should they be required.

On the distributing floor of the working house are four Big 5 Carter Disc machines for recleaning wheat containing wild oats without re-elevating. Screenings composed of raff, buckwheat, cracked wheat and black seeds are handled separately from straw joints and unthrashed heads of wheat and oats. Separate crew conveyors and separate legs are provided for handling tailings and screens. The screenings are separated over two No. 11-B Monitor Receiving Separators and then over a Double Carter Disc unit, the top disc being to separate oats from wheat and the lower disc a seed separator. The tailings are separated over No. 81 Monitor Scalping Shoe. This removes all straw joints and unthrashed heads which are sent to a Monitor wheat head thrasher which recovers the unthrashed grain. This grain is then sent thru a Carter Disc machine to separate the oats and the wheat. This very complete system of separating screenings in the upola permits the operation of the different batteries of cleaners on the first floor to full capacity.

All legs are operated thru double silent chain reduction sets and each leg is equipped with a Gemlo backstop. All high speed shafts are equipped with roller bearings and flexible couplings. Each leg is driven by an individual motor controlled by a high torque push button.

The workhouse has a number of bins of various sizes designed to facilitate the handling of grain of many different grades and quantities. In the entire plant are 282 bins varying in capacity from 1,500 bus. to 32,000 bus. The walls of all stories except the bin story of the working house are provided with a large area of glass so as to insure bountiful light at all times and little resistance to the force of a dust explosion should one occur.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is composed of four rows of eleven large circular tanks in each row, thirty interstice bins, half of which are divided into two bins and the other half divided into four bins. On the outside of the outside rows of tanks are twenty-six pocket bins. This provides bins of seven different capacities in the storage annex. The forty-four large bins are 23 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep. Grain is brought to the storage bins by three 42-in. receiving belts and taken from these bins by four 36-in shipping conveyors. These belts also serve the large Morris drier standing between the storage annex and the working house.

One unique feature of the drier house is the thousand bushel steam drier, the steam being supplied from a boiler burning oil, the fuel being regulated automatically for any steam pressure desired, thus insuring a constant maintenance of the drying temperature desired. This enables the operators to reduce the moisture with exactness and less grain is over dried.

THE DOCK which is 1,380 feet long affords space for berthing three ocean going vessels drawing not over 35 feet. The shipping gallery extends the full length of the dock and each of its four belt conveyors will deliver 16,000 bus. of grain per hour to any of the twenty boat spouts located along the water side of the dock. Each of these shipping belts is served from two shipping bins having a capacity of 70,000 bus. These bins are supplied by any of the four shipping legs.

A complete and adequate electrical substation installed, as well as a well equipped millwright shop, a compressed air system, and an unusually complete dust collector and ventilating system. A complete water system is installed in the elevator and along the full lengths of trestles and dock, for domestic purposes, fire protection, and watering boats.

Comfortable and conveniently located offices are provided for the elevator executive staff, for the Government inspection and weighing staffs, and throughout the plant for elevator operation. Offices are heated by electrically operated steam radiator. Comfortable welfare rooms are provided for the elevator staff. A system of inter-communicating telephones extends to all parts of the plant, supplemented by horn and lamp signals and garner alarms.

Materials used in the superstructure consisted of 2,300 creosoted piles, 200,000 sacks of cement, 50,000 cu. yards of sand and gravel, 2,245,000 lbs. of reinforced steel, and 3,170,000 board feet of lumber. Structural steel exclusive of car dumpers weighed over 450,000 lbs.

The plant contains ninety-eight motors developing a total horsepower of 3,228. The conveyor and leg belts are of five and seven ply having a total length of 24,970 feet. Other equipment includes twelve reduction sets for driving elevator legs, eleven trippers and 7,500 elevator buckets.

The substation equipment was supplied by the Canadian General Electric Co., the motors by the Canadian Westinghouse Co., the scales by the Canadian Fairbanks Co., a Morris Drier, Gemlo Backstops and the Carter Disc Separators by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., the Monitor Cleaners by the Huntley Mfg. Co.

The house was designed and its construction supervised by C. D. Howe & Co., in conjunction with C. M. Hall, Mgr. of the Alberta Pool, and Supt. Joe Bennett.

Edmonton, Alta.—A com'ite is being set up by the Alberta wheat pool and the United Farmers of Alberta to investigate the milling industry with the view to establishing a mill by the pool which would mill pool wheat and supply farmers with flour at half the present prices. The loss on flour sales would be absorbed in lower prices for wheat. Such diversion will hasten the collapse of the pool.

Oklahoma Farmers Elevator Ass'n Convene at Enid.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n was held at Enid, Okla., on Mar. 4-5. Headquarters were at the Sanderson Hotel. All sessions were held at the Elks Club. The meeting was well attended.

The first business session was called to order by Paul Peeler, Elk City, president of the organization.

J. M. HUMPHREY, President of the Enid Board of Trade, cordially welcomed the delegates. Pres. Peeler responded, citing that it was logical for the grain trade of Oklahoma to meet at Enid, since Enid was the heart of the grain industry. Pres. Peeler concluded with a survey of the activities of the state and national ass'ns, including the freight rate and tariff fights.

J. W. MURPHY, Enid, Sec'y, following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, gave his annual report, which emphasized the increased activities of Farmers Elevator companies throughout the state in better facilities, and the increased number of side lines. The handling of combined wheat concerned him most.

The development of "long-haul" business by the railroads came in for a brief discussion by Mr. Dailey, who endorsed the idea.

THE SECOND BUSINESS SESSION started off with singing led by F. S. Betz.

"THE PROTEIN PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS OKLAHOMA WHEAT," was ably discussed by Dean C. F. Blackwell, of the A. & M. college, who took the stand that federal aid should be promptly enlisted, as it just has been in the appropriation of some \$228,000 to carry on this work.

"At the present time high protein content in wheat is not being reflected back to the farmer. If high protein content wheat is to be encouraged then a good premium must be paid for same. Admittedly, protein content is beyond the control of the farmer at present, temperature, soil, moisture and the variety of seed playing leading roles in bearing protein; however, with the completion of needed research on seed variety that will supply 3,500 down to 1,500 pounds of nitrogen per acre now lost through soil being washed away, now accomplished at an expense of about \$200 per acre through the application of manure, the protein problem will be less vexing.

"Protein is controlled in other plants and grasses in foreign countries as the result of their study of the time element; and as soon as this time factor is determined for individual climates in which wheat is raised, then, and only then, will farmers be able to control protein content. The question of yield and its

[Concluded on page 321.]



The Three Receiving Conveyors Over Storage Annex of Alberta Pool Elevator No. 1 Are Raised As They Approach Their Head Pulleys, So If More Storage Is Added the Installation of Receiving Belts Over the New Storage Will Not Interfere with the Continued Operation of the Plant. [See facing page and outside front cover.]

Patents Granted

1,702,288. Car Seal. Straud K. Wood, Hutchinson, Kan. The free end of the strip is thrust into a slot of a housing containing a spring locking means.

1,702,314. Endless Belt Conveyor. David Rankine, John William, Hudson Ross and Thomas Caygill Lennard, Glasgow, Scotland. A conveyor or elevator comprising an endless belt, driving ropes supporting the belt, and one or more rope driving units comprising endless driving elements, and gripping devices for detachably connecting the ropes to the elements.

1,704,607. Fumigant Cartridge. Harry W. Houghton, Glen Echo, Md., assignor to Safety Fumigant Co., Boston, Mass. A fumigant cartridge containing a mixture of a cyanide and bleaching powder adapted to generate cyanogen chloride and hydrocyanic acid when exposed to air and moisture, moisture storing means, and removable means for preventing access of air and moisture to said mixture.

1,703,833. Air Separator. Thomas J. Sturtevant, Wellesley, Mass., assignor to Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, Mass. The separator comprises, in combination, an outer casing having a cylindrical portion and a head at the upper end of the cylindrical portion, an inner casing containing a separating chamber and spaced from the outer casing to provide a settling chamber, a fan above the separating chamber beneath the head, and a removable frusto-conical lining plate encircling the fan and located adjacent the juncture of the head with the cylindrical portion of the outer casing, the frusto-conical plate and fan co-operating to promote velocity of the air passing down thru the settling chamber.

1,704,684. Fanning Mill and Grader. Henry W. Koistinen, Erwin, S. D. In a grain separating machine, a supporting frame, an inclined reciprocatory sieve shoe supported in the frame, a plurality of superimposed sieves in the shoe, a plurality of rotatable endless aprons supported on the frame and extending through the sieve shoe, each apron being supported above and parallel to a sieve of the shoe, the lower laps of the endless aprons arranged to travel downwardly in close proximity to the upper surfaces of the sieves, the upper laps delivering grain to the upper ends of the sieves, a sieve cleaning rack carried by the supporting frame and extending thru the shoe closely adjacent to the under surface of the lowermost sieve carried by the sieve shoe.

1,701,830. Bag Filling Machine. Joshua Ward, assignor to Bates Bag Valve Bag Corporation, Chicago, Ill. In a valve bag filling machine, the combination of weighing mechanism, feeding mechanism, a substantially horizontal feed spout fixed with respect to the feeding mechanism and in communication therewith and

adapted to extend into the valve of the bag to feed material into the bag, and a substantially horizontally extending device mounted on the weighing mechanism in juxtaposition to but out of substantial weight affecting engagement with the feed spout and movable with the weighing mechanism and adapted to extend into the valve of the bag to support the bag and hold the valve extended and out of engagement with the feed spout during the weighing operation, so that the support and bag are free of substantial weight affecting engagement with the feed spout.

1,697,875. Grain Washer and Drier. Timothy C. Manning, Omaha, Neb. A foraminous cleaning cylinder receiving the grain, a foraminous drying cylinder arranged coaxially of the cleaning cylinder, a shaft extending thru the cylinder, a plurality of obliquely disposed vanes carried by the shaft and extending substantially the full length of the drying cylinder, said vanes being adapted to carry the grain around the inner surface of the cylinder and also move it longitudinally into the drying cylinder, a plurality of obliquely disposed beaters carried by the shaft, the beaters being adapted to engage the grain and shift it longitudinally along the drying cylinder, and means for discharging the cleaned and dried grain from the drying cylinder.

Hoch-Smith Grain.

Commissioner B. H. Meyer has replied to the criticism by Clyde M. Reed of Kansas before the Senate Com'te on Interstate Commerce, saying in part:

The conduct of the grain investigation was further criticized before this com'te because I permitted the grain markets to present evidence. They were there from the beginning to the end. So were the railroads, the producers, the millers, and others. They all had a right to be there.

It is a serious mistake to assume that the producers of grain have no interest in the grain markets. No one has a greater interest in the proper functioning of these markets than they. An investigation of the grain rate structure involves rates into and out of the markets. These markets were represented by citizens of the United States who presumably have all the rights and privileges of other citizens. One of these is to be accorded a full, fair, and impartial hearing.

A rate structure which interferes with the free functioning of the markets probably in every case reacts unfavorably upon the producer. It is impossible to investigate the grain rate structure and at the same time not to investigate it.

However, the commission can not properly say to one man that it will hear him and to another that it will not hear him. The right to be heard is fundamental. It has always been our policy to grant a full hearing and to hear everyone who wishes to be heard and who fairly places himself within the scope of the proceedings.

But Governor Reed goes beyond such considerations. He apparently advocates exclusion of evidence relating to the economic condition of any branch of agriculture for the reason, as he seems to think, that we must assume depression in every branch of agricul-

ture as long as the third paragraph of the resolution stands upon the books. This impresses me as being neither good sense, nor justice, nor law.

I. C. C. Activities.

In docket 21909, Farmers Exchange, Metolius Ore., et al. v. S. P. & S. R. R. et al., the complainant alleges rates on grain and grain products to and from Portland, Ore., in violation of the first three sections of the Act. Reparation and future rates are asked.

In I. & S. docket 3185, decided Feb. 15 last, the Interstate Commerce Commission found proposed rates on wheat and corn and article taking the same rates from Duluth, Minn., and related points, and Ashland, Wis., to destinations in Michigan on the D. S. S. & A. Ry. were not justified. The suspended schedules were ordered cancelled.

In docket 18452, D. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., et al. v. Pennsylvania R. R., the Commission decided charges on switching carloads of grain from the Pennsylvania rails to mill of complainant on the Western Maryland were just and lawful after May 14, 1926. At that time that Pennsylvania changed its tariffs on absorbing charges of connecting lines on "all freight" to eliminate that on a transit arrangement. Prior to that date the charges were unjust and unlawful and complainant was entitled to reparation.

Proposed Decentralization of I. C. C.

Decentralization of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it might deal more adequately with localized problems was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative M. C. Garber, of Oklahoma, in the House last month. Representative Garber is one of the advocates of farm relief and considers reorganization of the rate schedules on agricultural products a beneficial part of a three-way plan to promote the prosperity of the farmers, the other two parts of the plan being preservation of home markets and stabilization of prices.

The bill proposes to divide the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission into as many divisions as may seem necessary and as the Commission may direct, changing the arrangement when it is deemed advisable. Regarding the activities of these divisions the bill provides:

The commission shall, by divisions of one or more commissioners, hold sessions at least once during each year in each of not less than four places in each rate group, as such groups were constituted on Jan. 1, 1929. Such sessions shall be held, as far as practicable, at such times and places as will, in the judgment of the commission, best serve the public interest and relieve parties of expense and inconvenience, but not less than five commissioners shall be at the city of Washington at all times. The commission shall give reasonable notice of the times and places when and where such sessions will be held. The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

Local Meeting at Kankakee.

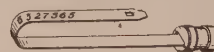
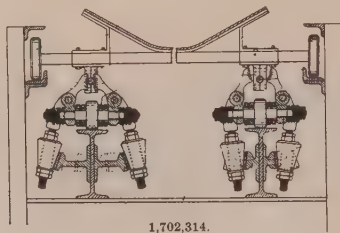
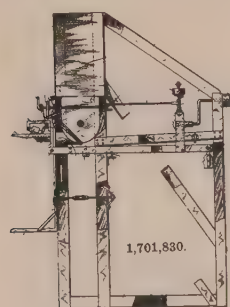
[Continued from page 312.]

in communities where farmers are equipped to deliver shelled corn, were likely to grade poorly, the farmers hoping to profit more by delivering in the ear, corn which they know would grade poorly when shelled. Margins must naturally be taken which will cover the low grade and shrink.

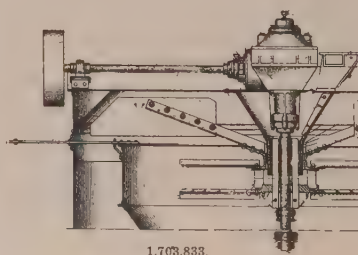
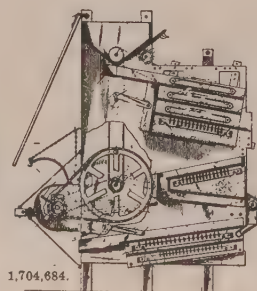
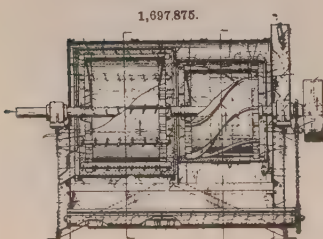
William Porter, Momence, was elected to serve as chairman at the meeting on the first Wednesday of next month at the same place Adjourned.

Among the country grain dealers present were: Mr. Smith, M. C. Hobart and William Porter, Momence; Alfred Theusen, John Karner and G. Urb, Herscher; J. Geo. Etzel, Martinton; Fred Stout, Askum; J. A. Urbain, Buckingham; W. G. Fry and John Schumacher, Cabery; Otis J. Bear, Kempton; E. B. DeLong, Cullom.

Among the visitors from Chicago were John H. Brooks of J. H. Dole & Co., and A. D. Lewis of Quaker Oats Co.



1,704,607.



1,703,833.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Mfg. Co. is erecting a new elevator and will install additional equipment in its plant, to cost about \$12,000. Frank Allen of Kansas City has the contract.

Marshall, Ark.—The Mays roller mill and cotton gin, including a large warehouse containing a quantity of flour and feed, burned Feb. 22. No insurance was carried. Buck Mays was the owner.—P. J. P.

Helena, Ark.—Plans have been ordered for the grain transfer depot here, which will be used exclusively for the transfer of grain to barges from railroad cars. E. C. Hornor, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, has been quoted as saying that Helena is now assured of the \$125,000 elevator.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—The Dial Grain Co., which has operated here for a number of years, has discontinued business, and Edwin L. Dial, former head of the business, has become mgr. of the Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s business here, as previously mentioned. Mr. Dial is a member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n's Pacific Coast Arbitration Com'te, and will continue in that capacity.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n, at a specially called meeting on March 1, voted favorably on establishing a stock trading department. About 50 of the 65 members present signed for membership in the new organization, which is to be known as the Merchants Exchange Stock Trading Ass'n. Only members of the Grain Trade Ass'n, banks and corporations are eligible to membership. The new ass'n will be operated along the same lines as the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

CANADA

Prince Rupert, B. C.—A grain handlers union has been formed.

Regina, Sask.—It is said that the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs. now have 948 country elevators in operation.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool has announced its decision to form a Coarse Grains Pool, to be ready for business for the 1929 crop.

Montreal, Que.—G. D. Robinson, one of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange elected in January, has been appointed vice-pres. of the Exchange.

Merlin, Ont.—The Merlin Farmers Co-op. Co. has placed its order with the Robinson Mfg. Co. of Muncy, Pa., for a complete line of feed milling equipment.

Toronto, Ont.—The new plant of the Canada Malting Co. opened for business this month. The elevator opened last fall, and now has in storage 600,000 bus. of rye and barley.

Vancouver, B. C.—Buckerfields, Ltd., elevator owners and grain merchants of this city, with branches at South Vancouver, Burnaby, Abbotsford, Chilliwack and New Westminster, also conducting a seed, feed and milling business, are floating \$250,000 worth of 6% first mortgage bonds to mature in 1949.

Winnipeg, Man.—We are indebted to Dr. R. Magill, sec'y-treas. of the Grain Exchange, for the annual report of that organization for 1928, containing information regarding the exchange; the closing prices on different grains for each day of the year; Dominion Government reports on crops of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc.; receipts and shipments of grain at Ft. William and Port Arthur; exports of grain and flour from Canada by months, and other valuable information.

Prescott, Ont.—The first foundation pile for the mammoth elevator was driven on Feb. 20 in the presence of the municipal fathers and many other persons of prominence. The elevator is to have a capacity of 5,000,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ont.—At a private meeting held late in February between the Dominion board of grain commissioners and members of Parliament from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, dissatisfaction was freely shown with the present administration of the Grain Act, and the meeting is said to have been quite stormy. There was agreement in the opinion that the situation called for a public airing before a special com'te of the house, and it is believed that such a com'te will soon be appointed and grain trade members and pool men called upon for evidence. The grain commissioners also may be cross-examined.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—That small use of the grain elevator here has been made by the Alberta Wheat Pool this season has been complained of here. Only eight boats have been loaded with grain at this port since last August. It is said that the matter will be brot up in the House of Commons soon. The city council and the local board of trade have decided to send a delegation to Calgary to interview the heads of the Alberta Wheat Pool and find out why there has been such a serious dropping off in the grain traffic this season. The charge is made here that the pool is deliberately sending its grain toward Vancouver and is assuming a "dog-in-the-manger" attitude toward this place. An effort is being made to deprive the wheat pool of its lease or else have it amended so that the pool would be compelled to send a certain amount of grain to the elevator yearly.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co. recently installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Walsh, Colo.—I am now sole owner in the Moomaw Grain Co., having purchased the interest formerly held by the C. C. Isely Lumber Co., of Dodge City, Kan.—F. B. Moomaw.

Denver, Colo.—Thomas H. Mainland, mgr. of the Crescent Flour Mills here, was badly injured by a scale weight falling on his foot, later blood poisoning set in and an operation was necessary. At last reports he was getting along nicely.

Ft. Collins, Colo.—W. Carey Cook, for 14 years mgr. of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator in Ft. Collins, has leased the plant for an indefinite period of years and will operate it as the Cook Grain & Flour Co. His daughter, Dorothy, will assist him in the office.

ILLINOIS

Waverly, Ill.—The Waverly Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Carrollton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed E. H. Ellinger official grain inspector for Kankakee County.

Grayville, Ill.—R. S. Prunty & Co. are out of business. J. W. Stills & Son are operating the elevator.—Geo. P. Bowman & Sons, Inc.

Edinburg, Ill.—The Edinburg Farmers Grain Co. is installing a new hammer mill driven by a 30-h. p. fully enclosed fan ventilated motor.

Bloomington, Ill.—Rosco-Rockwood & Co., correspondents of Jas. E. Bennett & Co. at Gibson City, have opened a branch office here.

Brock (Grant Park p. o.), Ill.—We plan to install a new 10-ton truck scale at our elevator here.—G. C. Cole, mgr. Grant Park Co-op. Grain Co.

LaPlace, Ill.—C. H. Adams, former banker here, has been appointed mgr. of the LaPlace Co-op. Grain Co., succeeding Leon Cheadle who resigned.

Buckley, Ill.—The Buckley Farmers Grain Co.'s south elevator building is being taken down and will be sold in sections to the highest bidder.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, Kankakee, on March 6, at 6:30 p. m.

Big Rock, Ill.—The Big Rock Farmers Co-op. Co. is doing business in a temporary office, since its office building burned in January, until a new building can be erected.

Cambridge, Ill.—Kellogg & Powers, grain, coal and feed dealers, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Powers buying Mr. Kellogg's interest and continuing the business.—Art.

Pontiac, Ill.—Robert W. Leetch has been appointed local representative of the Rogers Grain Co. For several years he had been engaged in buying grain on his own account.

Taylorville, Ill.—Glen Wefenstette has taken the management of the McKenzie Bros. mill, formerly leased by the Dixie Mill Co. He has been salesman for the mills for the past three years.

Evansville, Ill.—The Sauers Milling Co. recently placed its order for four large Unique Ball Bearing Self-Balancing Sifters which will replace the reel system that has been used in the past.

Oakley, Ill.—Mr. Holcomb, a grain elevator operator here for years, was recently found dead in his garage, apparently having been overcome by carbon monoxide gas. He was mgr. for the Oakley Grain Co.

Morris, Ill.—Frank W. Smith Milling Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Frank Smith, John Moore, A. E. Erickson. The plant at the foot of Washington Street will be leased by the new company.

Morton, Ill.—The grain elevator properties of the Jacob Mathis estate here have been purchased by the American Milling Co. The elevator will be kept in operation by the new owners under the local management of T. A. Hirstein.

State Road (Homer p. o.), Ill.—The combination elevator and grocery store here burned on Feb. 28. The fire started from some straw which the owner, William Dennis, was burning. Nothing was saved except the records and some canned goods.

Peoria, Ill.—The next annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Peoria on May 14 and 15. The hotel which will be used for convention headquarters has not yet been selected but will be announced in the near future.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Maey's (Valmeyer p. o.), Ill.—It was our corn department (not the elevator, as reported) that burned early last fall. It was rebuilt in time to handle the corn crop. It holds 7,500 bus. The power plant consists of a 25-h.p. diesel engine. Giving the best of service.—Hy C. Pape, mgr., Nanson Comsn. Co.

Kewanee, Ill.—James E. Bennett & Co. recently installed two printer telegraphs, this in addition to its double wire service for orders. The new service includes Galesburg, Quincy, Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Emporia, Enid, Ponca City, covering one of the largest circuits.

Illioopolis, Ill.—It is reported that A. W. Maxwell of this place, who leased the Lewis elevator at Haynes Siding, near here, which burned in February, as previously mentioned, is charged by the Illinois Terminal Railroad Co. with obtaining money in a confidence game involving the shipment of a carload of corn.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co., Inc., operating elevators here and at Jenkins Station, and Lukenbill & McBride, operating elevators here and at Midland City, have consolidated their business and all their property under one management, the business to be known as the Kenney Elvtr. Co. The former Kenney Elvtr. Co. has been under the management of the late Horace B. Rowe and H. B. Rowe, Jr., for 16 years. Lukenbill & McBride bot the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. here in 1925, took over the Midland City plant the following year, operated the south elevator in Clinton for some time, also leased and operated elevators at Tabor Station until recently.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A board of trade membership sold, on March 6, for \$35,000 net. A previous sale was at \$37,000.

Herman Rosenblatt is the new superintendent of the Columbia Malting Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. J. Bronsky.

Colvin & Co. have moved to suite 701, New York Life Building, where they will remain until the new Board of Trade Building is completed.

Bennett's News, featuring cash markets, trend of supply and demand, and crop news, has been inaugurated as a twice a month publication by Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

The cornerstone of the old Board of Trade was demolished by the wreckers on one of the last days of February and gave up a strongbox which contained copies of the different newspapers of the day when the box was sealed, Dec. 13, 1882.

Ralph W. King, Sr., pioneer grain dealer and at one time a member of the Board of Trade, died suddenly during the night of Feb. 23, at the age of 56 years. For 25 years he operated the R. W. King Hay, Grain & Feed Co. He is survived by his widow and four children.

George C. Bryant, former crop expert for Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., has gone into business on his own account under the firm name of Bryant's Crop & Statistical Service, to serve daily telegraphic reports on crop conditions from the field, as well as other statistical information.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion established itself firmly in the hearts of the residents of Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago, thru their wholehearted co-operation in the Washington's Birthday celebration put on by the town. Glen Ellyn members of the Board of Trade were mighty proud of their young representatives, who have been very influential all along in building further good will and favorable public opinion for the Board of Trade.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion issues the request that members refrain from supporting beggars who solicit charity in the name of the Legion, as a large majority of these beggars are not ex-service men, as they claim, but impostors. The local post, the state post and the national headquarters stand ready to lend a helpful hand to any deserving veteran. If members of the Board of Trade will refer anyone soliciting alms to the local Legion post, the man's credentials and worthiness will be willingly investigated and charity dealt out accordingly. If the members of the Board wish to voluntarily subscribe periodically to a fund appropriated by the Post for such useful purposes, the Post members will be grateful for this co-operation, tho no direct or inferred solicitation therefor is contemplated.

INDIANA

Dawkins, Ind.—The plant of Stiefel & Levy burned on March 7.

Rochester, Ind.—The Rochester Co-op. Co. has installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Urbana, Ind.—The Central Grain Co. has leased its elevator building to Francis Garrison.

Boston, Ind.—The Boston Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Jay Bee Electric Driven Hammer Mill.—H.

Centerville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed fireproof motor rooms for its electric motors.

Richmond, Ind.—The Richmond Roller Mills have a new Eureka Magnetic Separator and also an oats huller.

New Harmony, Ind.—George Couch & Sons have installed a hammer type feed grinder with a 30-h. p. motor.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The McMillen Co. has increased its capital from \$283,800 to \$1,050,187.57. No expansion is planned.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Glenger & Co.'s elevator and warehouse have been protected from lightning damage by Munson.

Wakarusa, Ind.—The Wakarusa Milling Co. has recently added to its milling plant a No. 22 Unique Vertical Mixer.

New Albany, Ind.—McDonald & Co. have recently had their concrete and steel elevator protected against lightning.

Argos, Ind.—Harvey Stahly is no longer mgr. of the Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., elevator here. He has moved to Nappanee.

Washington, Ind.—The Graham Farms Elvtr., Graham Bros. owners, has installed a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Bryant, Ind.—The Geneva Milling & Grain Co. has had its south elevator covered with iron, and the north elevator repainted.

Brownsburg, Ind.—The Wolfram Grain Co.'s elevator has just been protected against lightning, Munson making the installation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd, pres. of the house that bears his name and making a specialty of grain consignments, is at Miami Beach, Fla., recovering from an operation.

Huntersville, Ind.—D. W. Steiner, mgr. for the Huntersville Grain & Lumber Co., died Feb. 26, of heart trouble. He had been in poor health for some time, altho very active.—L.

Evansville, Ind.—Louis Hahn, vice-pres. of the Adkin-Erskine Milling Corp., which also operates an elevator, died recently. He had been with the company 10 years. His son-in-law, Wilbur Erskine, is pres. of the company.

Hillsburg, Ind.—E. B. McCorkle & Co. have bot the elevator of the Hillsburg Grain Co. at this place and took possession March 1. The new firm will be known as the Hillsburg Grain & Coal Co. A new feed grinder will be installed.

Converse, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., of Winchester, Ind., has bot the elevator here and will take possession some time in April. Glen Gartin, who has been traveling for over two years for the Goodrich Co., will have charge.

London, Ind.—N. E. Williams has bot the grain elevator here that was owned and operated by M. D. Guild and Harvey Snyder under the name of the London Grain Co., and is now operating it under the name of the Williams Grain Co.—C.

Gilman (Alexandria p. o.), Ind.—The old grain elevator here operated by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which recently filed notice of dissolution as previously mentioned, is to be sold at public auction on March 12, together with the equipment and the ground.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co., which operates an elevator also, has in recent months been extracting oil from corn, in addition to manufacturing its hominy products, and has made large shipments of corn oil, the Van Camp Packing Co. of Louisville, Ky., being the largest consignee.—C.

Pittsboro, Ind.—N. A. Wall is modernizing his elevator by replacing steam with electric power. Two motors are being installed, a 50-h. p. to drive a new hammer mill and a 30-h. p. for handling the elevator equipment. A standard system of lightning protection has also been installed by Munson.

LaCrosse, Ind.—Ed Arndt, age 32 years, owner and operator of the only grain elevator here, died Feb. 16 in a Chicago hospital where he had gone to be operated on for ulcers of the stomach. He and his brother-in-law, Vernon Weinkauff, owned the elevator here and also one at Hamlet, which Mr. Weinkauff manages. A widow, three children, father, mother and one sister survive Mr. Arndt.

Indiana grain dealers and millers are interested in House Bill No. 400 now in the Indiana house of representatives and which provides for the appointment of a commission by the governor to make a survey of farm conditions and crops in the state. The bill is intended to enlist the state in the movement to educate farmers in regard to the most profitable and desirable grades of wheat. Indiana millers have had trouble due to the development of varieties of hard wheat. Grain, millers and farmers organizations are seeking enactment of the bill.

IOWA

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The C. B. & Q. Elvtr. here will have a 500,000-bu. addition soon.

Vinton, Ia.—W. S. Bassett & Son, grain and feed dealers, have gone out of business here.

Leon, Ia.—The Biddison Coal & Grain Co. recently added a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Coburg, Ia.—The Iowa Grain & Livestock Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire, originating in the engine, on February 21.

Des Moines, Ia.—Lamson Bros. & Co. have leased quarters on the third floor of the Liberty Building which are being remodeled for their use. They will move March 15. W. H. Sievert is the resident mgr.

Ottosen, Ia.—Andrew Lovig, assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. here, who was injured in January by a falling dump, as previously reported, is said to be regaining the use of his lower limbs. For some time he was completely paralyzed below the waist and there was little hope of his recovery.

St. Anthony, Ia.—The St. Anthony elevator this winter received 1,400 bus. of corn from the C. H. Kemler farm, two miles away, drawn by sled, something which has not occurred in years. Delivery by auto truck was impossible at the time, so the old sleds were taken out, and even then it was necessary to use four horses to a load and to haul small loads.

Rockwell, Ia.—The Farmers Incorporated Co-op. Society at its annual meeting in March will take up the question of having its charter extended or of reorganizing. Originally the business was known as a co-op. elevator and dealt almost exclusively in grain, but other lines were gradually added until now it includes coal, feed, seeds, lumber, cement and even conducts a clothing store.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—M. Redd, formerly with Logan Bros.—Hart Grain Co., is now connected with the Lawless Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The 32d annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Broadview Hotel, May 14 and 15.

Marysville, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Western States Farmers Exchange, Marysville, Kan., is returned marked "Unclaimed—unknown."

Salina, Kan.—The Weber Flour Mills Co. recently had a car of flour standing in the yards burned, presumably having taken fire from sparks from a passing engine.

Wichita, Kan.—Work on the 1,500,000-bu. grain storage plant of the Red Star Milling Co. is making good progress; part of the concrete work on the basement is already in.

Hugoton, Kan.—W. E. Rice will become the manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. here on May 1, succeeding L. O. Webb. Mr. Rice is now manager at Feterita, Kan.

Glen Elder, Kan.—Our mill burned here, but not the elevators. The mill was operated separately from the elevators and we do not intend to rebuild the mill.—Dockstader-Thierolf Grain Co., N. R. Dockstader.

Wichita, Kan.—Contract for the construction work on the 2,300,000-bu. elevator, mentioned previously, to be erected here for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been awarded to the Barnett-McQueen Construction Co.

Copeland, Kan.—The Farmers Equity Exchange is planning to build a 130,000-bu. elevator, to cost about \$50,000, to be completed in time for the new crop. The Farmers Co. already has an 80,000-bu. elevator.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Miles J. Kilmer, who is engaged in the flour and feed jobbing business and in mixed feed production, and who was at one time head miller of the Tiblow plant, has bot that plant, owned by the Tiblow Mills Co., which has been idle since December, 1925, and will move his business into it. The plant includes a 25,000-bu. concrete elevator, and the mill at one time had a capacity of 400 barrels.

Grenola, Kan.—The Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co. just installed a Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill to better serve its clientele in the grinding of ear corn. The mill is direct-driven and powered by a G. E. 50-h. p. motor, and is equipped with a magnetic separator. From the Sidney Ear Corn Sheller, the corn and cobs are run through the elevator leg into an overhead bin over the mill. From the bin the corn and cobs are conveyed by a specially made feeder to the hammer mill. While this installation is a bit more expensive to maintain than ordinarily, the convenience to both the operator and the customer offsets any additional overhead in that the ear corn can be dumped into the pit, the wagon weighed, and the ground product spouted overhead back into the wagon without being touched by hand. With the exception of two machines, everything is anti-friction bearing equipped thruout.

Beloit, Kan.—The Farmers Union has awarded the contract for the new elevator to the A. F. Roberts Construction Co. It will replace the old elevator, which is nearly 50 years old and which is being taken down. It will have a capacity of 30,000 bus., with corn sheller equipment, and will cost about \$14,000. J. M. Dean is the mgr.

Salina, Kan.—The Western Star Mill Co. has let the contract to Chalmers & Borton for 250,000 bus. additional storage, to be completed in time for the new crop. The old elevator will be torn down to make room for the new, which will consist of 8 concrete tanks with interstice bins and will adjoin the concrete headhouse constructed several years ago.

Topeka, Kan.—The state supreme court dismissed proceedings filed by William A. Smith, attorney-general, to revoke the charter of the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n and to prevent the ass'n from seeking to collect penalties against its members. The court held that its action was based on consideration of a broad public policy which would prevent the court from assuming jurisdiction over a series of private controversies.—P. J. P.

Atchison, Kan.—Major S. R. Washer, head of the S. R. Washer Grain Co. for many years, died at the age of 93 years on Feb. 28. He came to Atchison at the age of 24, in 1860, served thru the Civil War, and later, in 1875, built one of the first grain elevators on the Missouri River outside of St. Joseph and Kansas City. The Washer grain business, in which the Major's son was associated with him, later became part of the Atchison Flour Mills Co. which erected a mill later bot by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Hoxie, Kan.—There are three elevators here. One is owned by C. E. Robinson of Salina. I was mgr. of it from June until December, 1928, when I resigned, and R. H. Armstrong, formerly mgr. of the Robinson Elvtr. at Campus, Kan., succeeded me here. I have since been working as helper at this elevator. Another elevator here is that owned by Don R. Crum. It is not a line elevator and is run by Mr. Crum himself. The third elevator is the Crowfoot Elvtr., with its office in Salina, and it is operated by E. B. Mickey.—James A. Weakley.

KENTUCKY

Lewisburg, Ky.—The Lewisburg Milling Co.'s plant here burned on March 1.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Jas. E. Bennett & Co. of Chicago, have opened a relay office at 701 Nat'l Bank Building.

MARYLAND

Elkton, Md.—Eugene Mackey was killed recently in his own flour mill by being caught in a chain pulley, lifted to the ceiling and then thrown down to the floor.

MICHIGAN

Hopkins, Mich.—The Frymier-Keenan Milling Co.'s mill burned on March 6.

Kinde, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s new \$30,000 elevator is nearly finished.

Stanton, Mich.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elvtr. here on the night of Feb. 18 and stole clever seed worth \$185.

Eau Claire, Mich.—The Eau Claire Farmers Exchange has recently installed a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Co. has bot the stock of G. S. Cox, who opened a general feed store here last fall which is now discontinuing.

Woodland, Mich.—The Farm Buro Elvtr. Co. recently voted to mortgage the elevator for \$2,000 to take care of the indebtedness of the company, and to lease it to the State Farm Buro for five years at a rental of 1,200 per year.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Postum Co., Inc., has awarded the contract for the construction of a 200,000-bu. grain elevator, track unloading facilities, scale and cleaner, with small workhouse, to the James Stewart Corp. Work is to start April 1 and the plant be ready to receive grain July 1.

Mason, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed George Ward mgr. to succeed William Miers, resigned. This elevator is said to be part of a chain system embracing eleven other locations in this part of the state. It also includes the Christian Breisch elevators at Lansing, DeWitt, Laingsburg and Oakley.

Leslie, Mich.—William F. Prescott died on Feb. 22 when he was that to be recovering from a recent illness. Mr. Prescott entered the grain business here over 30 years ago, owning elevators both here and at Mason. He was village pres. for 16 years. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him, besides several grandchildren.

Fountain, Mich.—B. F. Brunke & Ryon Grain Co.'s elevator burned at night recently. Nothing was saved except the offices, which were in another building. The elevator contained a large quantity of clever seed, beans, potatoes, several thousand grain and potato sacks and machinery. The loss is partly covered by insurance. Mr. Brunke owns elevators at Free-soil and at Custer also. He will rebuild the burned elevator.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Trade membership of W. G. Webber has been transferred.

Albert Lea, Minn.—A feed mill has been installed by the Donovan Grain & Fuel Co. at its elevator here.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Rippe Grain Milling Co. recently installed a 22-inch Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Milroy, Minn.—Ed Selseth has been appointed second man at the Farmers Elvtr. to succeed Carl Rolland, resigned, assisting Mgr. Kelly.

Lindstrom, Minn.—Arthur W. Barott, has bot the interest of his partner, M. E. O'Donnell, in the Lindstrom and Chicago Mill companies.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new attrition mill with 26-h.p. electric motor, at a cost of \$3,000 for building and mill.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—In the Haydenville Farmers Grain Co.'s fire here in February, previously reported, about 20,000 bus. of grain were destroyed. The safe was not fireproof and all the books were lost.

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Cook recently passed safely thru an operation at Battle Creek, Mich., and at latest reports was doing well. Mr. Cook is of Gregory, Cook & Co., one of the oldest members of the Duluth Board of Trade.

Morton, Minn.—M. A. DeWerd, who owns a milling business at Cottonwood, has bot Henry Leonard's feed mill here, also the building owned by Siewert Bros. Mr. Leonard will continue at the feed mill, having been employed by Mr. DeWerd.

New Ulm, Minn.—Our plant was not damaged by fire (as erroneously reported in the press). We are located on the banks of the Minnesota River and use water from the river for our condenser and have a small pump house at the river and this is where the fire occurred, but there was no damage.—Eagle Roller Mill Co.

Beroun, Minn.—The Beroun Produce Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: J. W. Chalupsky, A. Vlasak, A. Kacer, L. J. Ouradnik, J. Pavak and Charles Kryzer. To buy, sell, store, handle and merchandise flour, feed, seeds, farm products, poultry supplies, fertilizers and milling of grains at wholesale and retail.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Peter Jeub died on Feb. 16 at the age of 81 years. He was the father of Herman Jeub, Minneapolis grain commission merchant.

The Sheffield Elvtr. Co.'s Elvtr. K was damaged by fire during the night of March 2. Loss, \$50,000. Drying equipment and craning machinery were damaged, but the concrete construction of the building prevented damage to the grain.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed another com'te in connection with its proposed securities trading department, this com'te to confer with officials of other grain exchanges which have or are planning to establish securities trading, and to prepare a list of stocks and bonds which will be accepted for listing at the Chamber of Commerce. The com'te is composed of the following: C. T. Stevenson, chairman; J. R. Stewart, P. S. Duff, E. S. Ferguson and J. Clayton.

General Mills, Inc., expects to have a total terminal storage capacity of 34,200,000 bus. available for service in time for the new crop year, with the completion of its new elevators at Great Falls, Mont., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Enid, Okla.

Andrew E. Anderson, retired grain dealer of this city, died at the age of 77 years late in February. From 1888 until the time of his retirement about 15 years ago he was connected with a number of different Chamber of Commerce firms.

Some changes being made in the personnel of the wheat department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. are as follows: Chester Cook goes from here to Duluth to take charge of the wheat buying in that market; Reynolds Huseby goes to Omaha as buyer, and Douglas Moore of the Duluth office comes to Minneapolis.

In a dust explosion that occurred in the Ralston-Purina Co.'s elevator on Feb. 25 two men were blown from a scaffold where they were doing some welding work in the cupola of the elevator, one of them, Andrew Engby, being killed and the other, Leonard Endreson, severely injured. The property damage caused by the explosion was small.

MISSOURI

Marshfield, Mo.—The Marshfield Milling Co. is installing a feed mixer, loader and sacker. It will do custom grinding and mixing after its own formulas.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Senate Bill 484, now before the Missouri State Legislature, covers bonding of public warehouses and increases in salary for state grain inspectors.

St. Louis, Mo.—Walter H. Mills has been elected to membership in the Merchants Exchange. Memberships recently transferred are: W. L. Burton, V. C. Elmore, F. G. Atkinson.

St. Louis, Mo.—Woodson K. Woods, former pres. of the Merchants Exchange and vice-pres. of the Ralston Purina Co., lost his wife by death on Feb. 22. Mrs. Woods had been an invalid since 1926.

St. Charles, Mo.—The St. Charles Rice Mill property here being operated under lease by George R. Meriweather, associated with Houser & Jones, has been sold under a deed of trust and bought in by Judge T. C. Bruere for \$8,000.

Richmond, Mo.—The Seward Grain Co.'s elevator property, which was sold at public auction on March 1, was bot at the sale by the banking house of J. S. Hughes & Co., mortgagee. No arrangements have been made for operation.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Union Terminal Railway Co.'s elevator here was damaged by fire on Feb. 23 to the extent of several hundred dollars, caused by sparks from a hoisting engine that was being used in connection with some construction work at the elevator, setting fire to burlap wrapping around a conveyor belt.

Malden, Mo.—We bot the Dees-Garner Elvtr. here at Malden on Jan. 26, 1928. This is the elevator built by Matthews & Stubblefield. We expect to replace chains with belts this year in the two legs. We are also operating the Southeast Missouri Grain Co.'s elevator here under lease expiring this year.—Malden Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Following a meeting of the Merchants Exchange, which was addressed by ex-Representative C. A. Newton, whose subject was the development of the Mississippi River, the members voted a subscription of \$1,500 to the Mississippi Valley Ass'n to help along the good work. Private subscriptions by members previously had amounted to about \$1,500.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

C. K. Davis is operating for his own account at the Board of Trade, but still retains his stock in the Union Grain Co.

The Board of Trade is considering plans for a national hay, grain and seed show to be held here in October in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Exposition.

J. R. Schmitt, 47 years of age, connected with the grain business of the Southwest for a number of years, died from a heart attack on Feb. 25. Over 25 years ago Mr. Schmitt entered the grain business in Atchison with the S. R. Washer Grain Co. Later he was with the Marshall Hall Grain Co. at St. Louis. He started operations in this city as an independent grain broker several years ago. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

C. L. Martin, who has been with the Rosedale Milling Co. of this city for many years, has succeeded Roy J. Anderson as general mgr. of that company, Mr. Anderson having recently resigned.

C. F. McCord has been appointed mgr. of the Kansas City branch of Jackson Bros., Boessel & Co., grain and stock commission house, which has moved its offices to the ground floor of the Board of Trade Building. Joseph B. Bracken, former mgr., will have charge of the grain department and will represent the company on the trading floor.

We are indebted to W. R. Scott, sec'y, for the annual report for the year 1928 of the Kansas City Board of Trade. It contains about 50 pages of information regarding receipts of grain, flax, hay, flour, etc., for 1928 and also for 1927, and shipments of the same; shipments of grain for the past 29 years, also receipts of same; daily range of prices on different kinds of grain for each month of the year; grain elevators in Kansas City, with operators' names and capacities; wheat crops of the U. S. by states; wheat crops of the world; list of the members of the Board of Trade, officers, committees, directors, etc.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—General Mills, Inc., has let the contract for the erection of a 1,250,000-bu. elevator at its plant here which is operated under the name of the Royal Milling Co.

Polson, Mont.—It is said that 20,000 bus. of fire, smoke and water damaged wheat from the Polson Milling Co.'s plant, that burned over a month ago, as reported at the time, was salvaged and sold in Spokane.

Helena, Mont.—The American Maize Products Co. has been incorporated for business in Montana, its representative here being Fred J. McQueeney of Butte. The company is a Maine corporation capitalized at \$4,000,000, and deals in grains.

Great Falls, Mont.—Rumors of a merger involving about \$4,000,000 are in the air, the parties being the Montana Flour Mills Co., operating three mills located at Bozeman, Harlowtown and Great Falls, with headquarters here, having a combined daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, together with 47 elevators scattered over the state, and the Martin Grain & Milling Co. of Cheney, Wash., operating an up-to-date mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day and a grain elevator located at Cheney, a grain center 16 miles from Spokane, Wash.

NEBRASKA

Osceola, Neb.—W. E. Pierson has installed a No. 4 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Edgar, Neb.—I have just purchased the Shannon elevators here.—E. F. Hart.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co. is putting in a new conveyor sold by the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Preston, Neb.—The elevator I formerly operated at Preston is now operated by John Pearson.—C. R. Burger, Reserve, Kan.

Manley, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has decided to install a cleaner in the elevator for grading grains and cleaning seed.

Omaha, Neb.—The new fireproof elevator of the I. C. R. R., being erected by the Folwell Engineering Co., is taking in grain. A Link-Belt Car Unloader will be installed to expedite the unloading of cars.

Jackson, Neb.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned on the afternoon of Feb. 27. Loss, \$10,000. Two carloads of grain were destroyed.

Grand Island, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has installed a Success Ball Bearing Manlift made by the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Lisco, Neb.—We intend to install motors and drive this spring as soon as the high voltage electric transmission line is finished.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sargent, Neb.—C. W. Tegmeier has been employed by the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. as mgr. to succeed Ed Sullivan who recently resigned.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Wright-Leet Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$65,000; incorporators: Jesse E. Wright, pres.; I. F. Searle, vice-pres.; E. Leet, sec'y and treas.

The bill previously mentioned as being before the state legislature, which would have imposed war-time supervision on grain dealers and millers, was killed in the Senate.

Crawford, Neb.—We are undecided as to rebuilding at Crawford. We have not taken over a mill at Edgemont. Our elevator at Crawford burned with the mill last December. Our address is now New Castle, Wyo.—D. J. Toomey Milling Co., J. E. Oliver.

Belden, Neb.—B. H. Mosley is operating the only elevator here that is doing business at present. The Fields-Brown Elvtr. Co. of Sioux City, Ia., has an elevator here but it is closed. There is no prospect of the J. J. Mullaney elevator, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, being replaced. The reason there is only one elevator in operation here at this time is that crops last year were very poor, almost a failure.—X.

Omaha, Neb.—Burlington Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators: H. W. Haaker, D. Small, W. McEathron. The contract was recently let to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for the construction of a 500,000-bu. elevator near the plant of the Omaha Flour Mills Co., of which the Burlington Co. is a subsidiary. Excavation work has already been started. It will consist of 20 round tanks and 19 interstice bins, with headhouse 30x40 and 200 feet in height. The construction will be of reinforced concrete, the building to be finished in time for the new crop. Horner & Wyatt have prepared the plans and will supervise the construction.

NEW ENGLAND

Winthrop, Mass.—Grant P. Veale, who did a wholesale grain business here with Leon Graves under the firm name of the Grant P. Veale Corp., died in a Portsmouth, N. H., hospital on Feb. 11, from injuries received in an auto accident in that city as he was returning from a business trip. He was 36 years old.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has re-elected F. W. Wise as treas. and Louis W. DePass as sec'y. The grain trade com'te is as follows: Fred S. Colby, chairman; John H. Lee, Lyman G. Smith, John J. King, Arthur F. Hopkins. The flour trade com'te is as follows: George B. Thompson, chairman; Clarence O. Case, Elmer E. Dawson, William B. Hanna, Nathan F. Silbert and Fred T. Whaley. The representatives of the directors of the Exchange on the governing com'te of the Boston Curb Exchange (which was consolidated with the Grain & Flour Exchange a year ago) are Fred S. Colby, grain, and Paul T. Rothwell, flour.

NEW YORK

Camillus, N. Y.—The Federal Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s safe was robbed recently of checks amounting to \$46 and cash of \$90.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Hearings in bankruptcy of Levi S. Chapman, former Buffalo elevator owner and grain man, and his son will begin here March 12.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Byron Lapham, pioneer mill and elevator owner, died on Feb. 25 at the age of 81 years after a long sickness. He was a member for many years of the firm of Lapham & Parks, now H. B. & H. M. Parks, which had one of the first grist mills in northern New York.

Cayuga, N. Y.—The Beacon Milling Co. recently installed a No. 4 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

BUFFALO LETTER.

C. H. Williamson, mgr. of the Hecker Elvtr. Co., has been admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

John Donner, son of M. A. Donner of the Lewis Grain Corporation, was married to Miss Violet Kunz of Buffalo, Feb. 21.

The organization of the Buffalo Stock Exchange was completed late in February. The majority of the brokerage houses and banks of the city will be members. Seats are priced at \$10,000. Trading will be carried on five hours a day. Local and western New York securities will be handled.

Dudley M. Irwin, Jr., has been admitted as a general partner in the brokerage firm of H. O. Babcock & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and having offices here, at Lockport and at Niagara Falls. Mr. Irwin is the son of Dudley M. Irwin of the Cargill Grain Co. of this city.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

The Oceanic Grain Co. is a new firm here specializing in the grain export business. Jack Hausmann is connected with it.

Clifford L. Middleton, a member of the Produce Exchange and connected with the export and import firm of Middleton & Co. for 60 years, died recently in a Brooklyn hospital.

M. F. Sachs and W. J. Melady of the Produce Exchange, and G. H. Lowitz of the Chicago Board of Trade have applied for membership by transfer of rights to the New York Stock Exchange.

On March 1 trading in the securities market of the Produce Exchange climbed to 51,000 shares, or more than 100% above the volume of the day before. Eight new issues to be traded in have been named by the com'te.

Ralph C. Meek, who had been in the employ of the Produce Exchange for 44 years, starting in as a page when but a boy, died March 2 after a brief illness. He was in charge of the grain register and the Chicago quotations on the trading floor. He was 59 years of age.

Rehearsals for the annual Produce Exchange frolic, to be held March 15 at the historic Waldorf-Astoria (which is to be torn down two months later), are going on and the rate at which tickets for the affair are selling indicates that the house will be sold out long before the time.

NORTH DAKOTA

Falkirk, N. D.—The Schulz Grain Co.'s burned elevator is to be rebuilt.

Rock Lake, N. D.—T. C. Wildish, who owns and operates an independent elevator at Ellsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), has bot the Farmers Elvtr. here.

The North Dakota Legislature has voted down a bill which would provide farmers with preliminary wheat protein service at the beginning of the threshing season.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator burned here March 3. Loss, \$40,000; fully insured. About 17,000 bus. of grain stored in the elevator was lost. John H. Olson is the mgr.

Bismarck, N. D.—Senator John Van Arnham is said to be preparing a bill which would compel a survey of the protein content of wheat in the territory served by each elevator. More meddling on the part of politicians.

Watford, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is considering either additional storage to the amount of 50,000 bus. or of 100,000 bus. The question will be decided at a meeting of the board of directors to be held on March 15.

The bill providing for negotiable warehouse receipts on grain stored on farms, recently passed by the state legislature, has now been signed by the governor of North Dakota. According to this bill grain may also be stored on or near railroad rights of way. The office of grain storage commissioner, to be appointed by the governor, is created, but the commissioner may appoint his own grain inspectors.

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Grain Elevator Equipment

York Foundry & Engine Works

YORK, NEBR.

OHIO

Osgood, O.—Alexander Bros. have installed a No. 2 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Yellow Springs, O.—De Wine & Hamma have installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Ravenna, O.—The Babcock Milling Co. has added to its equipment a No. 23 Unique Vertical Mixer.

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot the Shawtown Grain Co.'s stock at Shawtown.

Eaton, O.—The Eaton Farmers Equity Co.'s grain elevator has been leased to the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Corp.

Toledo, O.—The offices of the Kasco Mills, Inc., have been moved to the fifth floor of the old Produce Exchange Building where they will be in a more convenient location.

Perrysburg, O.—The Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co. is equipping its plant with a motor-driven McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump to accommodate several different sinks.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Oak Harbor Co-op. Co. is equipping its plant with two McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dumps, to be motor-driven and arranged so as to accommodate several dump doors.

Mansfield, O.—T. J. Hanley, pres. of the Hanley Milling Co. here, has not retired nor does he contemplate any such action, tho that report got out at the time the Hanley mill in Coshoc-ton was sold last December.

Greenville, O.—George O'Brien & Son, Inc., incorporated; 1,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: George O'Brien, Robert O'Brien and O. C. Thomas. Mr. O'Brien and his son have been doing business for several years as a partnership, their plant being known as the City Mills.

Columbus, O.—B. W. Marr, sec'-treas. of the Gwinn Milling Co. here, recently sold his stock in that company to members of the Gwinn family who had the controlling interest. However, he retains his interest in the firm of Gwinn Bros. & Co., mill and elevator owner of Huntington, W. Va., of which he is vice-pres.

Milford Center, O.—We remodeled our plant here last November and now have a modern plant. We also remodeled the plant at Mechanicsburg, putting in new dumps, hammer mill, Munson Mixer, etc., making it the most modern plant in central Ohio. We are now installing a motor at Irwin, O., built new feed room and expect to remodel other feed rooms next year, also to remodel house at Woodstock, O.—The Ohio Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA

Heavener, Okla.—Thompson & Wisenart have installed a No. 4 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Rankin, Okla.—The W. L. Chalfant Grain Co. will start work on a new elevator here late in April.

Renfrow, Okla.—Charles McIntyre, grain dealer of this city, died in Colorado while on a visit to a daughter there, late in February, of heart trouble.

Kildare, Okla.—The Kildare Elvtr., owned by the John Dean Estate has been bot by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, which will take charge April 1.

Forum, Okla.—The Wenderoth Grain Co. of Ft. Smith, Ark., has bot the Ed Taylor grain elevator here and will overhaul same and install new machinery.

Britton, Okla.—Mail addressed to John W. Wheeler, who was reported last August as starting in the grain business here, has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Medford, Okla.—A new 10,000-bu. elevator will be built by Mrs. Harriette Hacker, owner, to replace the one burned recently, to be completed in time for the new crop. Ed Jenkins leased the elevator that burned.

Holdenville, Okla.—The report that W. R. Davidson & Co. had opened a grain brokerage business here is untrue. This firm claims to be one of the oldest cotton futures interior firms in the South, but is absolutely not interested in grain.

Helena, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Shipping Ass'n handles the Wheat Growers Ass'n wheat. The following elevators are located here: Helena Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Helena; Kansas Milling Co., of Arkansas City, Kan.; Rosenbaum Grain Co., and Enid Milling Co., of Enid, Okla.

Carrier, Okla.—The Carrier Mill & Elvtr. Co. is just completing a 20,000-bu. ironclad elevator built by the Star Engineering Co. The house is electrically equipped and machined with the latest up-to-date elevator equipment, including SKF bearings thruout, a totally-enclosed dust-proof motor and the best of lightning protection. The old plant was torn down to make room for the new.

Baker (Stroud p. o.) and Hauser, Okla.—Riffe & Gilmore have let the contracts to the Star Engineering Co. for the erection of elevators at both these points and also at one other station beyond on the new extension being built from Forgan to the west. The plants will average about 16,000-bus. All three will be SKF equipped thruout in addition to other ultramodern equipment.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

The Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was slightly damaged on Feb. 17 by exposure to a burning box car.

Jack Stinnett, who is associated with his father in the grain business here, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his wife which occurred Feb. 27 in a hospital here. Mrs. Stinnett is survived by her husband, infant daughter and her parents.

The damage suit against the Belt Mill & Elvtr. Co. and a contractor doing some construction work for the company, filed by Mrs. Hazel Moore some months ago, who claimed her husband, a carpenter, lost his life due to a faulty scaffold, was settled late in February for \$6,500. The suit was for \$50,000.

Formal announcement has been made, under date of March 1, by Karl E. Humphrey, pres. of the Oklahoma units of General Mills, Inc., of the organization of the General Grain Co., of which Mr. Humphrey is pres. The new company will buy all the grain for the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co., El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. and Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co., as well as the Oklahoma wheat requirements of the other General Mills, Inc., companies at Buffalo, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Wichita. Effective March 1 the new company started operations and the three Oklahoma mills retired from the grain business. John O'Brien and Stanton Thatcher are located at the Oklahoma City office, which is the headquarters of the company and of Pres. Humphrey; H. C. Jackson, at the Perry office, and on April 15 an Enid office will be opened with E. R. Humphrey in charge. In the announcement mention is made of a new 500,000-bu. concrete elevator to be erected at Oklahoma City. Mention has previously been made in detail regarding the 2,000,000-bu. elevator now in course of construction at Enid.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Nampa, Ida.—The Nampa Milling & Elvtr. Co. is installing a dust collecting system. A flour packer was added recently.

Catholic Spur (Winchester p. o.), Ida.—McLarin & Hart's warehouse and elevator burned Feb. 18. Loss, \$13,000 on building and \$13,500 on stored wheat; building insured.

Hillsboro, Ore.—R. W. Kreitz has been promoted to the position of mgr. of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., succeeding W. C. Theda, who is now mgr. of the Columbia Milling Co., at Portland.

Ralston, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. installed an air dump in its elevator last season, and this year it will put in a 150-bu. hopper, Fairbanks Loading-out Scales and do some repair work on the sacked warehouses.—X.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A bill is proposed for raising the fee for licensing a state warehouse from \$2 to \$12, the \$10 to be used to pay the costs of auditing. It also is provided that the State Department of Agriculture shall furnish consecutively numbered receipts at cost.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange grain com'te on Feb. 28 made the following rule: That wheat purchased f. o. b. Portland, returns to be made on the basis of published export rate, which was adopted Dec. 18, 1928, has been rescinded. It has been ruled that in making final settlement of all grain purchased terminal weights and grades under Portland Merchants Exchange rules, freight charges deductible shall be the amount actually paid the railroad companies as evidenced by expense bills which must in all cases accompany account sales.

Portland, Ore.—W. C. Theda, pres. and general mgr. for the past two years of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. of Hillsboro, Ore., has been made mgr. of the Columbia Milling Co. of this city, a subsidiary of the Centennial Mill Co., George Shelton, who has been mgr. for a number of years, having resigned. Mr. Theda was associated with the Centennial Mill Co. once before, having been mgr. of its subsidiary at Wenatchee, Wash., the Wenatchee Milling Co.

A sack lien bill, Senate Bill No. 271, has been introduced in the Washington legislature. A similar bill passed two years ago but was vetoed by Governor Hartley on the ground that liens had the same right as labor. To quote Richard J. Stephens, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash.: "We have had Attorney D. B. Heil draw up a sack lien bill which provides that any such lien shall be inferior in rank to any liens for labor on any such crop of grain. Please write your senators and representatives asking that they get behind this sack lien bill and see that it is passed."

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n is urging every man interested to write at once to legislators, his own especially but all others he can also, including the governor and officers of the agricultural department, telling them he is for inspection by the state but that the state should help pay part of the inspection cost. The claim is made that the state of Washington is charging more for inspection and weighing grain than any other state; that the state provides no assistance from the general fund for any of the expense; that every department of the state except the grain inspection service department has a great amount of the operating expense paid out of the general fund, and that the grain trade and the farmers have stood the weight of inspection cost patiently long enough.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lewisburg, Pa.—A new flour and feed plant is being planned for this city by W. J. Follmer, superintendent of the Phoenix Milling Co., who has been with the Arizona Mills, Inc., for eight years, being superintendent at Mesa, Tucson, Safford and Phoenix. Mr. Follmer intends to do regular custom and feed mixing, and will put in a molasses feed outfit.

Philadelphia, Pa.—President Horan of the Commercial Exchange has asked all members of the Exchange to notify the listing com'te of the proposed securities department of any securities they would like to have traded in. The new department is expected to be in operation late in March. The question of increasing the space for the Exchange so that the securities department may have 7,000 feet of floor space came up at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Bourse. Late in February \$2,000 was bid for a membership in the Exchange.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Burbank, S. D.—William Saul has been appointed mgr. of the elevator of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. here, succeeding the late Mgr. Guy Dowlin.

Iroquois, S. D.—C. W. Stoner & Son are remodeling one of their elevators and converting it into a feed mill. This firm has been in the grain and coal business here for over 40 years.

SOUTHEAST

Charlotte, N. C.—One of the 10,000-bu. tile storage tanks of the Interstate Milling Co. broke recently, letting out all the grain with the exception of about 100 bus., making the second time the company has had trouble with its tanks. It is planned to build the tanks back with concrete and possibly add two more.

Fredericksburg, Va.—The new flour mill being built here by A. L. Bruelle is nearing completion and will soon be put into operation. The machinery for this mill was furnished by the Robinson Mfg. Co. and includes a No. 81 Unique Self-Balancing Ball Bearing Sifter with level sieves, receiving separator, double scourer, sieve purifier, packer, dust collectors, attrition mill, corn and cob crusher, cracked corn machinery, mixer, etc. to make a complete outfit.

Richmond, Va.—Thomas L. Moore, pres. of the Dunlop Milling Co. of this city, died from pneumonia on Feb. 27 after a brief illness. Mr. Moore was prominent in millers' ass'n affairs.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The J. W. Bell Mill & Elevator Co. has recently remodeled its plant, about doubling it, and has also erected a new four-story addition, giving it additional elevator space.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—C. L. Liggett & Son's warehouse floor caved in on Feb. 17 and a large quantity of grain damaged in consequence.

Nashville, Tenn.—The trial of Walter Liggett of C. L. Liggett & Son, on a charge of murder, as previously noted, resulted in a mistrial on Feb. 22.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—The old Crowson Flour Mills near this city, owned by J. H. Stribling and operated by M. E. Crook, were saved from destruction by the quick action of firemen who later found indications of incendiarism. The mill is about 50 years old.

Memphis, Tenn.—T. B. Andrews has been appointed chairman of the grain and hay appeals committee by President T. B. Jones of the Merchants Exchange; J. J. Wade, chairman of the grain and hay arbitration committee; S. F. Clark, chairman grain inspection committee; W. R. Smith-Vaniz, chairman grain and hay rules committee.

Memphis, Tenn.—Prospects of erection of a large grain elevator here still loom large. Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, pres. of the Inland Waterways Corp., inspecting river terminal facilities here last month, said Minneapolis capital is interested and has practically given assurance to the War Department of its intention to effect such an enterprise.

TEXAS

Alvin, Tex.—R. F. McGinty has purchased Ralph Dewitt's grain business here.

Jefferson, Tex.—Mail addressed to the W. C. Blackburn Grain Co. at Jefferson is returned marked "Out of business."

Melissa, Tex.—The Melissa Grain Co.'s large granary here burned on Feb. 22, 14,000 bus. of corn being destroyed with it.

Amarillo, Tex.—Harry E. Parsons, formerly connected with the Martin-Lain Grain Co. of this city, which lately discontinued, and W. H. Lewis have formed the new Parsons-Lewis Grain Co. here.

Farwell, Tex.—The Doggett Grain Co. is erecting a building to house a new and up-to-date feed mill, which it will operate for custom grinding as well as for its own use in grinding carlot shipments. The Doggett Co. recently started operating its own grain elevator.

Houston, Tex.—At the recent Merchants Exchange election Sigmund Rothschild was chosen pres. again; H. C. Schirmer was made secretary, and chief rice inspector, and W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector. In his annual report Pres. Rothschild urged increasing the grain elevator capacity of this port by 2,000,000 bus. at least. He said the port showed a gain of more than 250,000 bus. in grain export in the past year.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Southwestern Engineering Co. of Springfield, Mo., has started construction on 100,000-bu. additional storage for our elevator and feed mill which will be completed by the end of May.—Bewley Mills.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The many friends of Sec'y H. B. Dorsey of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to the house for five weeks with a severe attack of acute gout. His feet and legs swelled up so much that even he did not recognize them, and the pain kept him busy thinking about something else than Association troubles. However, he finally obtained relief from the gout and is about again, working as earnestly as ever.

WISCONSIN

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. has added a corn and cob crusher to its equipment.

Frederick, Wis.—M. E. O'Donnell, formerly a partner in the Lindstrom (Minn.) Mill Co., has bought Mr. McKenzie's mill here and will be the sole owner.

Medford, Wis.—The sons of E. J. Crane have been taken into partnership with their father and the firm name is now E. J. Crane & Sons. A flour, feed and seed grain business is carried on.

Brodhead, Wis.—The E. B. Milks Mill here burned the last week in February. Loss about \$20,000. About 5,000 bus. of small grain and 50 barrels of flour were destroyed. Henry Pierce erected the mill before the Civil War.

LaCrosse, Wis.—If this city votes favorably on the construction of a river freight terminal, it is believed that there is a possibility of leasing the property formerly known as the Listman Mill for a wheat terminal by a flour manufacturing company.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Two Chamber of Commerce memberships sold for \$950 each on Feb. 27 and on March 2 memberships were selling at \$1,000.

Carl Baumann, formerly with B. J. Aston & Co., grain commission, and at one time a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died on March 4.

The Beach-Wickham Grain Co. of Chicago is opening an office here with Walter Baujan in charge. The company was granted co-partnership membership privileges in the Chamber of Commerce.

A bill is before the Wisconsin legislature calling for the repeal of the occupational tax offset on income taxes. This tax, which totals \$100,000 a year, is assessed against grain and coal companies and a large percentage of it is paid by Milwaukee companies.

At a special meeting on March 1, Joseph W. Briggs, Lester L. Smith, Joseph Gazerowitz and Rudolph Engeman were elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. On March 7, Clinton S. Beach, Walter J. Booth and Alfred A. Strelsin were admitted.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce are discussing the advisability of changing the name of that body to the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. The committee appointed to formulate plans and regulations for the proposed securities department has reported its findings to the directors who will vote on the question at their next meeting.

The Donahue-Stratton Co. has had its application granted to have its registration privileges increased from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bus. at the Rialto Elevator, as a registered storage house.

WYOMING

LaGrange, Wyo.—The Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.'s elevator at Albin, Wyo., of which I was mgr., was sold last November to the Sterling Lumber & Investment Co. of Denver, Colo., which also has a lumber yard at Albin, A. C. Mahoney, mgr., who is now managing both lumber yard and elevator. I took charge at LaGrange for the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. last December, relieving Mr. Nielsen. This is a 10,000-bu. frame elevator, iron covered, Winter Truck Dump, gasoline engine; expect to change to motors later. It is located on the new Creighton-Egbert line of the Union Pacific and is the only elevator here. It was completed last August.—F. M. Frink.

Farm Relievers Waiting on Hoover.

Mr. Tilson's recommendation to Mr. Hoover was that the special session of Congress start Apr. 10. Nineteen days before the opening date the House Agricultural Committee will start hearings on farm relief. Mar. 7 Mr. Hoover announced Apr. 15 as the date for convening the extra session.

No exhaustive hearings will be held as Mr. Hoover has a plan in writing.

In his call Mr. Hoover specifies "legislation to effect further agricultural relief and legislation for limited changes in the tariff."

After the date for the special session was set Chairman Haugen stated that the House Committee on Agriculture will begin hearings on farm relief bills Mar. 27.

Developments in the Corn-Borer Battle.

During 1928 the fight was carried forward on all fronts, under a unified program worked out by the states interested and the Federal Government. The strict quarantine measures against shipping out of infested territory corn or other plant products likely to carry the borer have prevented any known long-distance jumps by the insect, but no way has been found of preventing the natural spread by flight. In 1928 the borer extended his range 10 to 30 miles westward and southward from the border of previous infestation. This is less than the spread that occurred in 1927.

In Indiana the borer has spread westward by flight to within about 30 miles of the Illinois border.

Damage last year by the corn borer in the United States was not heavy. In Indiana no commercial damage occurred. In Ohio and Michigan commercial damage was limited to relatively few fields along the shores of Lake Erie. In Canada, owing to the extensive clean-up there, conditions improved greatly in the heavily infested counties of Essex and Kent and some good corn was raised in those counties.

The work to develop better methods of control was carried out by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the Illinois State Natural History Survey essentially as planned. Some 35 varieties and strains of Illinois corn were grown in the area of heaviest infestation in Ohio. Some of these strains appeared to show more or less resistance to corn-borer attack, but no conclusions can be drawn from one season's work.

The production of parasites which can be used to control both the corn borer and some of our other common insect pests is being intensively pushed. This method of combatting the borer looks very promising, but several years of work will be necessary before definite results can be obtained. The results of last season's campaign indicate that a successful fight can be waged against this insect. The clean plowing-under of cornstalks and weeds has proved to be one of the most effective ways of fighting the borer.



Information never before published on GRAIN DRYING.

Send for your copy of the most complete authoritative grain drying catalog ever published. It contains new information in convenient form and should be in the hands of every Elevator and Mill, also Engineers and Contractors. Your library is not complete without a copy.

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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Supply Trade

WHOM the gods would permit to rust out, they first fill with a resolve not to advertise.

LIBERAL, KAN.—We have changed our address from Manter, Kan., to Liberal.—Southwest Construction Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—Prospects for the coming season are more promising than they have been for a number of years. We anticipate a large volume of business this year.—M. A. Van Ness, R. M. Van Ness Construction Co.

THE NEW TARIFF schedules under consideration by the Ways and Means Com'tee contain a proposal to place a duty on jute, which is now on the free list. The Ludlow Mfg. Ass'n of Massachusetts, has filed an objection, claiming such a duty would cost the United States \$62,000,000 annually.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Day Co. announces recent installations of its dust collecting systems in the following elevators: Shellbarger Mill & Elevator, Salina, Kansas; Union Terminal Ry. Elevator, St. Joseph, Mo.; Wabash Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Texas City Terminal Ry. Elevator, Texas City, Tex.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Every indication points to a great deal of building in the elevator line this year. We have contracts to build a 1,000,000-bu. elevator at Minneapolis for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; a 400,000-bu. grain elevator for Igleheart Bros. Inc., at Vincennes, Ind., and a 200,000-bu. grain elevator for the Postum Co., Inc. at Battle Creek, Mich. We are also figuring about five million bushels of grain storage in the South and middle west.—Jas. Stewart Corp.

YORK, NEB.—The York Foundry & Engine Works is now offering to the trade a boot equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings. It is claimed that this boot will work an entire year without attention as the large oil reservoir in the pulley hub carries sufficient lubricant to last that period. This is a decided improvement over the old style boot which required constant attention and even then bearing replacements had to be made quite frequently. It is also claimed that the anti-friction bearings in this new boot will last a lifetime and will pay for the boot in actual time saved by practically eliminating oiling as well as replacement costs. The York Co. announces also that it will continue the manufacture of the old style boot and that the Hyatt equipped boot pulley can be installed in any York-Birchard boot. Complete information relative to this new anti-friction equipped boot will be sent Journal readers who write requesting it.

Oklahoma Farmers Elevator Ass'n Convenes at Enid.

[Continued from page 313.]

profitableness after making the above determinations is still an unknown factor. Liming soils and planting sweet clover to renourish the soil with nitrogen was acclaimed an individual problem."

H. J. DENTON, Editor of the Oklahoma Cotton Grower, on "Co-operation Among Farm Groups," maintained that, "Co-operation among farm groups was more essential than among farmers, as we are 'our brother's keeper' regardless of the group. If there is a group anywhere with adversity, the farmers elevator group is it. We should all work towards raising the standard of living on the farm.

"The greatest success has been accorded where all farm interests work in harmony, rather than against one another. It is not the purpose of the farmers co-ops to put other industry out of business, but to give the folks in rural districts a better living."

OMER W. HERRMAN, of the Agricultural Economics Department of the A. & M. College, on "The Trends of Co-operation in Oklahoma," outlined its progress and history from its inception up until the present.

W. J. KUERT, Senior Agricultural Economist, Washington, D. C., on "Accurate Reflection of Protein Premiums to Growers," announced a proposal of working in the winter wheat area, similar to that now under way in the spring wheat territory. He briefly outlined the methods pursued, emphasizing that such work was in the form of a research rather than an investigation. Mr. Kuert concluded with his paper before published on the subject of his address, following which some interesting discussion followed.

Tuesday Morning Session.

R. D. JARBOE, Federal Supervisor, Wichita, Kan., discussed "Handling Combine Wheat," dealing first with the unusual accuracy of grades between markets this year. Helpful suggestions on cleaning, turning, and grading combined wheat, were given.

COM'ITES APPOINTED included:

Resolutions: W. B. Jesse, Supply; W. H. Henderson, Mooreland; E. M. Stringer, Lawton, and F. S. Betz, Chicago.

Bulk Buying: A. B. Missall, Supply; E. B. McNeal, Thomas, and C. L. Atherton, Red Rock.

Auditing: C. N. Herrian, Bison, S. C. Thompson, Hammon, and Elmer Estill, Goltry.

C. S. LOCKWOOD gave a few pointers on preparing shipments to avoid losses.

SECY MURPHY again stressed the importance of buying wheat on grade to avoid loss in handling; buying on a fair margin of profit; eliminating the extension of credit; reducing inventories, etc.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, read his address on "Farmers Elevators Are Efficient."

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha, Neb., national sec'y, spoke on "Management of Farmers Elevators," which in reality was an excellent outline on how to increase profits. The manager, advertising, solicitations, etc., all were worked into one scheme of business promotion.

Sec'y J. W. Shorthill also scored the practice of always running to Washington with each little petty problem, instead of settling such things at home.

THE FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION convened Tuesday afternoon with the reports of com'ites, followed by the reading of the Treasurer's report.

Following the election of officers, which amounted to a re-election of the same men, the delegation were taken on an interesting tour of the elevators and mills of Enid.

ELEVATOR MANAGERS in attendance arranged by towns were: Banner, I. I. Hayes; Bison, C. M. Herrian; Canton, Scott Rea; Carrier, J. H. Estill; Clinton, John Reimer; Douglas, Roy Bender; Elk City, Paul Peeler; Fairmont, F. H. Seel; Frederick, H. M. Joyce; Freedom, Otis Bickford; Garber, R. M. Raulston; Hammon, S. C. Thompson; Hobart, Harry Dunn; Imo, H. H. Pereboom; Jett, D. C. Pitser; Kremlin, J. N. Gearheard; Lahoma, W. J. Pereboom; Lawton, E. M. Stringer; Marshall, E. J. Clark; Mooreland, W. H. Henderson; Navina, J. H. Stephens; Okarche, Dick F. Wegener; Okeene, S. H. Hendrickson; Pond Creek, R. M. Wharry; Red Rock, C. L. Atherton; Supply, A. B. Messall; Thomas, E. B. McNeal; Tuttle, J. H. Deake; Union City, H. C. Robinson; Vici, W. H. Edwards; Wabash, H. S. Cunningham.

Independent Country Elevator Operators Present: Canton, J. R. Thomas; Goltry, Elmer Estill; Yukon, G. A. Kroutil.

Elevator Blown up on Site of Old Fort.

The grain elevator of Paul Kuhn & Co. on the banks of the Wabash at Vincennes, Ind., happened to be located on the site of old Fort Sackville, where a national memorial is to be erected.

It was determined to remove the elevator in a spectacular way, befitting the celebration Feb. 25, 1929, of the capture of the fort exactly 150 years earlier. Accordingly the timbers were sawn and dynamite placed, to be set off when President Coolidge pressed the button in far away Washington at 1:30 p. m. The explosion, however, failed to demolish the structure and it was set on fire, with the result that after burning some time it fell into the river.

Fort Sackville in 1779 was commanded by a British territorial governor, Col. Henry Hamilton of Detroit, and the town of Vincennes, as its name suggests, was populated by the French, when George Rogers Clark, the Virginia patriot, with a handful of Americans, captured it. The fall of this strategic point made secure the possession of the whole Northwest Territory, including what are now the central states.

State officials of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky attended the commemorative services, French troubadours from Montreal appropriately providing the music.

After its abandonment as a fort the site was used as a slaughter house. Many years ago an elevator was built and operated by the firm of Seawright & Hayes. This house was destroyed by fire, and a second grain elevator was erected on the same location, only to be doomed on Feb. 25.



Unfortunately for the Paul Kuhn & Co. Elevator at Vincennes, Ind., It Occupied the Site of Fort Sackville, So It Was Destroyed.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

CARRIER'S DUTY TO GIVE SERVICE.—The fact that a controversy exists between a shipper and a common carrier does not justify such common carrier in refusing to serve such shipper.—*N. Y. C. R. Co. v. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. Supreme Court of Ohio. 164 N. E. 427.*

BURNING OF CORN AFTER PURCHASE.—One purchasing 1,000 bushels of corn in two cribs on different farms, to be paid for on February 25th and hauled away by purchaser on or before March 1st, with intent that title should then vest in him, could not recover amount paid for undelivered portion of corn destroyed by fire after March 1st.—*Icenhower v. Day, Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri, 11 S. W. (2d) 1110.*

SALE ON REJECTION TO MINIMIZE LOSS.—Seller of screenings, which buyer rejected because screenings were hot, pursued proper course in minimizing the loss under Civ. Code, arts. 2549 et seq., by selling them on buyer's refusal to accept. Where buyer refused to accept screenings sold because they were hot, price received by seller in reselling the screenings must be credited to buyer.—*Adler Export Co. v. Eagle Rice & Feed Mills. Court of Appeals of Louisiana. 119 South. 551.*

FORGERY OF B/L.—Where railroad employee, having duty to give notice to those engaged in cotton trade of arrival of cotton in terminal under order notify B/L, forged a B/L and notified the consignee of its arrival, whereupon the draft attached to B/L was paid, the railroad was liable for loss, notwithstanding that the false statements were made solely to effect a fraudulent design for employee's benefit.—*Gleason v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. Supreme Court of the United States. 49 Sup. Ct. Rep. 161.*

LABORER'S LIEN ON CROP.—Where cropper has fully executed contract of labor, including delivery of all crops to landlord, and where cropper's portion of crop is sufficient to pay all advances made by landlord and leave a remainder of cropper's portion in hands of landlord, cropper is entitled to demand settlement and division of crops, and landlord must account to cropper for his share or value thereof. Where cropper has fully executed his contract of labor and delivered crops to landlord, including cropper's share, which is more than sufficient to pay advances made by landlord, cropper's right to recover share or value thereof may be enforced by suit on contract against landlord or by laborer's lien foreclosure.—*Brown v. Coleman, Court of Appeals of Georgia. 146 S. E. 512.*

Elton, La.—A \$50,000 loss was sustained by the Putnam Co., Inc., when its warehouse here, containing 2,600 bags of rice, was burned on Feb. 9.

Notice to Seller of Condition of Grain.

Kettenbach Grain Co., San Francisco, Cal., plaintiff, v. Smith Bros. Grain Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Geo. B. Wood, W. W. Manning, Jno. S. Green, Geo. E. Booth and A. S. MacDonald.

Car 46649 A. T. was sold by the Smith Bros. Grain Co. to the Kettenbach Grain Co. on Sept. 11, 1926, as No. 2 white kafir, guaranteed cool and sweet at destination, official destination weights. It was ordered billed to West Petaluma, Calif., and was shipped and invoiced to this destination by Smith Bros. on Nov. 18, 1926. The car arrived at Petaluma on Nov. 24, 1926, and was not inspected by the buyer until it was broken open for unloading at his mill on Nov. 27.

The rules of the Ass'n are explicit in providing that "it shall be the duty of the buyer to ascertain by inspection or otherwise the condition or grade of the grain and report same to the shipper so that he will receive such a report or notice within 48 hours after the arrival of the grain at said destination." We therefore find that the appellant, Smith Brothers Grain Co., are absolved from all responsibility as to the condition of the grain. Settlement to be made basis of out-turn weights at contract price as shown:

79,152 lbs. @ \$1.52 cwt.....	\$1,203.11
Freight—\$0,640 lbs. @ 61c.....	491.90

Net	\$ 711.21
Draft	733.83

Making a net overdraft assessed against Smith Bros. Grain Co.....	\$ 22.62
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Elevator Merger at Rotterdam.

Extension of grain warehousing space at Rotterdam, Holland, was the object of the merger effected when nearly all shares in the Graansilo Maatschappij (Grain Warehouse Co.), Rotterdam, were taken over by the Graan Elevator Maatschappij (Grain Elevator Co.), Rotterdam, and the Societe Generale de Surveillance (General Control Co.), Geneva. The latter is established at Rotterdam under the name of Internationale Controle Maatschappij (International Control Co.).

The merger plans to increase its elevator capacity at Rotterdam from 25,000 to 55,000 tons. The Graansilo Maatschappij has a site near its present property. Both companies will furnish the capital.

Plans include installation of equipment for making direct transshipment of grain from steamers into railroad cars.

Books Received

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX, 1929 edition, a revised and authoritative directory showing 10,000 Canadian manufacturers and the goods they produce, is just off the press. This is an 884-page cloth bound volume containing a special export section giving a summary of Canadian progress in commerce with data designed to aid further development of export trade; an alphabetical list of manufacturers, with addresses, branches, export representatives, trade marks, brands, etc.; a directory of these manufacturers, classified according to the articles produced and alphabetically arranged; a map of Canada; a directory of exporters of agricultural produce and allied lines with forwarding agents, export merchants, etc.; and a list of Canadian trade officials and commissioners, British consuls and trade officials abroad. A very informative volume. Published by the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc., Toronto, Can. Price, \$6.

Leaky Cars at Minneapolis.

Receipts of grain at Minneapolis during 1928 totaled 124,254 cars. Of these 3,714 had leaky grain doors, 794 had leaky ends, 2,134 had leaky sides, and 478 had leaky bottoms. The number of leaky cars totaled 7,120.

This report covers all cars weighed by the weighmaster at Minneapolis.—R. A. Wilkinson, Grain Investigation Department, Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission.

Winnipeg, Man.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed on the part of producers particularly because the Canadian Inspection Department will not grade the finest Garnet wheat any higher than No. 2 Northern, since the Grain Act requires No. 1 Northern to be the equal of Marquis and it is not. Millers have testified Garnet is difficult to mill, notably from the standpoints of tempering and color of flour produced. Therefore they are hesitant about using it for either the domestic or the export trade.

Insurance Notes.

FOR THOSE who are going to make some changes about the plant this spring the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. is sending out a few suggestions ranging from air compressor installations to window screens to keep out sparks. The other 17 points specified are all of a kind that might be incorporated into the plant at the time of making any change, and sometimes at no extra cost. Complying with these suggestions will effect a marked reduction in the cost of insurance.

Tri-State Mutual Report.

The financial statement of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Inc., Luverne, Minn., as of Dec. 31, 1928, shows total assets of \$213,505.95, of which \$20,585.07 was cash on deposit and the remainder bonds, Minnesota first mortgage farm lands, premiums in course of collection and accrued interest.

Liabilities totaled \$43,285.11, composed of losses in process of adjustment, reserve for taxes and adjustment expense, reserve for unearned premiums, reinsurance premiums payable, and decrease in market value of bonds over book value, leaving a surplus to policyholders of \$170,220.84.

Insurance in force on Dec. 31 was \$15,170,315, which was an increase of \$2,718,069 over the previous year. The company is licensed in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and North Dakota. E. H. Moreland is sec'y.



Ice Is A Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix the fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Pennsylvania

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The British Steamer *Wetworth* left this port recently carrying the first full cargo of grain to ever be loaded here. It consisted of 7,324 long tons of barley.

CLOVIS, N. M.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has filed a cross-complaint in the case against it by the Santa Fe R. R., seeking dismissal of the suit and reparations of \$5,349.51 which it claims its due from overcharges on shipments of wheat.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The local government dry dock, which is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Co., is to be lengthened 60 ft. that it may receive the larger grain vessels which are expected to dock there after opening of the new Welland Canal.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Four new towing units for use on the New York State barge canal have been ordered by the Cornell Steamboat Co. It has been announced this concern will put 20 new fleets in operation on the canal this year for grain carrying purposes.

—THE SAVING of time in loading a self-trimming ship was demonstrated here when the Japanese SS. *Kinkasan Maru*, built especially for carrying grain, was loaded and trimmed with 7,500 tons of bulk grain in 11 hours' working time, and cleared for the Orient on Jan. 26.

AUSTIN, TEX.—On Feb. 15 a new schedule of rates on carload shipments of grain from the Plains-Panhandle section was effected by the Texas Railroad Commission. Rates on seed were reduced at the same time from points in this section to other Texas points, from a charge of 81c to \$1.40 to a charge of 50c to 58c per 100 lbs.

MILEAGE traveled by a freight car in one day increased from 25.1 miles in 1920 to 31.3 miles in 1928.

GRAIN AND grain products were loaded into 47,149 cars, during the week Feb. 16, which is an increase of 5,839 cars over the same week a year ago and 4,928 over the corresponding week in 1927. In western districts alone the loadings totaled 33,000 cars, an increase of 4,366 above the same week in 1928.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—G. F. Kintz, formerly traffic manager of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., has been transferred to the traffic department of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., where he will bear part of the burden in directing the traffic of the three Oklahoma mills of General Mills, Inc.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A bill, introduced Mar. 7 in the Illinois State Senate by Senator Carlson, authorizes cities to lease harbor terminals to government-controlled corporations. This will enable cities on the Mississippi and other rivers to build grain terminals and lease them to the Inland Waterways Corporation, operating the barge line.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The government marine is understood as ready to take the first cargoes of grain out of Fort Churchill to prove the efficacy of the new Hudson Bay route for shipments to and from the prairie provinces of Canada, in export trade. Some shipments will necessarily have to be made before the insurance companies will have any facts on which to base their rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences with engineers has decided officials of the Inland Waterways Corp. to use a "general purpose" barge on its lines. If this proves successful 50 such boats will be ordered, according to announcement by Sec'y Davis. These plans would call for a barge that could be operated on the upper section of the Mississippi river, where the channel depth is only 6 feet.

Ships Privileged to Load Less Feed Wheat.

Shipowners who have contracted to provide space for wheat will be given the privilege of loading 10 per cent more or less under a rule just adopted by the Merchants Exchange of Vancouver, B. C. The special com'tee has reported that:

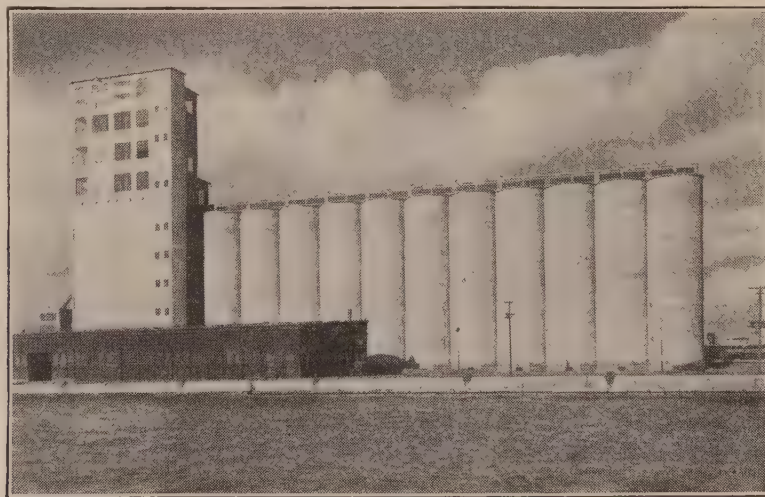
It is agreed that Liner Companies in selling space for "grain" are entitled to have a reasonable knowledge of the grade which will be delivered to them so that they may make the requisite arrangements for allocating space on the vessel. It is admitted that feed wheat occupies a greater bulk per bushel, or, in other words, weighs less per bushel than some of the higher grades and it appears reasonable that the ship is entitled to some protection against delivery of large quantities of feed wheat in fulfillment of space contracts for "wheat."

After full consideration of the subject we are unanimously of the opinion that the interests of the ship would be fairly conserved whereas the interests of the shipper would not be jeopardized if a clause were inserted in the space engagement note at the time of booking.

"If feed wheat shipped on this contract ship to have the privilege of taking ten per cent more or less."

The above suggested clause is merely to protect the ship against having to carry a larger bulk of wheat than it was engaged for, the clause giving the ship the privilege of taking only ninety per cent of the feed wheat in case of need for stowage purposes.

Flour mills in the United States continue to show an alarming decrease in numbers. In 1921 there were 6,485 merchant mills, in 1923 5,252, in 1925 4,413, and in 1927 only 4,035, according to the Bureau of Census. The flour is being made in the larger mills, while the small mill is being replaced by the grain elevator and feed mill combination.



Panama-Pacific Export Elevator, Ogden Point, Victoria, B. C.

A New Modern Canadian West Coast Export Elevator Equipped with

HESS GRAIN DRIER

**The World's Largest and Finest Elevators use the
HESS DRIER**

**HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO., 1207 So. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD., 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

Field Seeds

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. has let a contract for construction of a new \$9,000 warehouse. Work will begin as soon as weather permits.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

BRIDGER, MONT.—The plant and equipment of the Great Western Seed Co. here has been sold to Washburn-Wilson Seed Co., of Moscow, Ida. This gives the latter several additional growing stations.

FINAL CONSIDERATION on flaxseed before reporting to the President is now planned by the Tariff Commission according to oral statement made Feb. 28. Argentina is the principal source for flaxseed imports.

NEWPORT, ARK.—Stockholders of the Loy E. Rast Seed Co. have elected J. R. Alexander as pres. and Loy E. Rast, as vice-pres. and general manager. Capitalized at \$30,000, the company is operating on \$20,000 paid up.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dillon T. Stevens, vice-pres. of the Corneli Seed Co., has been made chairman of the com'tee to develop an agricultural program for Missouri, which was recently created by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—The Platte Valley Seed Co. has been sold to James Webb for \$2,500, which sum will be divided among the preferred creditors in accord with the bankruptcy act and will permit payment amounting to 23.4%.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Roy Caldwell of Camden, was elected pres. of the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n at a recent meeting. Others elected were H. L. Colbert, Washington, vice-pres.; and K. E. Beeson, Purdue University, sec'y-treas.

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n the following officers were elected: Harry P. Allen, Volberg, pres.; F. A. Halverson, Lone Pine, vice-pres.; L. D. Kurtz, sec'y-treas., and M. P. Hansmeier, ass't sec'y-treas.

THE NEW ATLAS sorghum improved by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, has been added to the list of field seeds eligible for certification by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, which also approved Hayes Golden Yellow corn, an improved variety developed at the Hayes branch station.

THE KANSAS Crop Improvement Ass'n recently held a meeting at which new officers were elected. These are as follows: Ed Hodgson, Blue River, pres.; Herman Praeger, Claflin, vice-pres.; Prof. E. B. Wells, Kansas State Agricultural College, sec'y-treas.; Prof. S. C. Salmon, ass't sec'y-treas.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Farm Seed Ass'n of North America will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Sherman here on June 24 and 25. A directors' meeting will be held at 9 a. m. on the 24th and the first session of the regular convention will open at 2 p. m. the same day. The open meeting will be held the following day.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Plans for sponsoring a national grain, seed and hay show in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Show are under consideration by the Kansas City Board of Trade. Tentative plans were discussed at a recent meeting where the American Royal Live Stock Show, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce were represented.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—H. R. Kraybill, state chemist and seed commissioner, has issued a warning to seedsmen that Oregon grown clover seed must be properly labeled as grown in Oregon to avoid violation and possible prosecution under the Indiana seed laws. He claims it is possible to identify Oregon grown clover seed by the presence of characteristic weed seeds and the general appearance of the seed. More than 30 shipments of mislabeled Oregon seed have been removed from sale at various points in Indiana.

TOLEDO, O.—I am now with the Toledo Seed & Oil Co. here. We will contract for 20,000 acres of soybeans in northern Indiana and Ohio. We are urging local grain dealers to sell farmers soybean seed and to load out the beans at harvest time and are supplying them with contract forms for that purpose, guaranteeing a price of \$1.35 per bu., delivered in bulk, car loads, f. o. b., Toledo, for federal grade No. 2, with a deduction of 2 cents per bu. for each lower grade and a premium of 1 cent per bu. for No. 1, grades lower than No. 4 to be bought on sample.—Frederick A. Wand, Toledo Seed & Oil Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A conference of technical experts, practical agriculturists, mortgage men, bankers and others interested was conducted here during the last week in February under the auspices of the Dominion Mortgage & Investment Ass'n, to discuss and exchange information about weeds, noxious and otherwise, and develop a policy for encouraging cleaner farms. Weeds run up an enormous cost bill every year. Much good work against them has been done by individuals and government institutions, but the activities of the mortgage institutions in coordinating the efforts will aid materially in making this work more effective.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Soo Line started a special train on a two months' trip on Mar. 5, which will conduct an educational campaign on smut in North and South Dakota, seeking to promote the use of clean seed grain. One day stops will be made at 45 towns where seed cleaning and treating demonstrations will be made.

LATVIA.—The Latvian Parliament recently authorized the government to buy 5,000,000 Lats (\$965,000) worth of seeds on credit. The supplementary budget for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of this month, has 8,000,000 Lats (\$1,544,000) set aside for seed purchases, which makes the total for this purpose 13,000,000 Lats (\$2,509,000).

Seed Conference at Washington.

To organize every agency in a determined effort to reduce the annual toll taken by weed seeds a conference was held at Washington, D. C., Mar. 5, under the auspices of the agricultural service department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, with representatives of the seed trade, the National Grange and the Department of Agriculture.

Definite agreements of co-operation with the Department were made by the conferees.

A study of estimates of present losses by weeds and of percentages of seed supply sold farm to farm and thru other channels it was agreed would be conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture thru W. A. Wheeler.

A study of past and present weed control efforts in states and counties it was agreed should be made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture thru Prof. O. S. Fisher.

A survey of federal and state seed laws and weed control legislation was agreed to be undertaken by the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

A survey of the extent of seed cleaning on farms was agreed should be undertaken jointly by Prof. O. S. Fisher and the state extension men, and if not sufficiently covered, to be supplemented by the census in the fall.

Each of these contributing agencies will make a report of progress at a conference to be called in about three months at Washington, where consideration will be given on how best to disseminate the information, in an endeavor to initiate a nation-wide program toward reduction of the billion dollar loss yearly on account of every day weeds.

Geo. O. Smith, executive sec'y, Chicago; C.

SEED BARLEY

Carefully Selected
Thoroughly Recleaned

On account of the poor average quality of the 1928 Barley Crop, it is essential that Barley used for Seed this Spring should be selected with great care and cleaned thoroughly.

Write or wire for samples and prices. We can ship in bulk or sacks, carloads or L. C. L.

ALBERT SCHWILL & CO.
GRAIN DEPARTMENT

309 S. La Salle St. Chicago
also shippers of
FEED BARLEY CORN OATS

G. Bowden, Minneapolis, and Geo. Hutchinson, Chicago, represented the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

Chas. D. Boyles, Chicago; D. L. James and Wm. H. Dean represented the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

S. S. McCloskey, Washington, represented the National Grange.

Wm. G. Scarlett, Baltimore, represented the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Dr. W. A. Wheeler, Washington; Prof. O. S. Fisher, Washington, and Prof. Geo. M. Briggs, Madison, Wis., represented the Seed Council of North America.

G. C. Edler, who has been active in seed certification work, represented the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Seed Council Organized in Wisconsin.

Seed and agricultural interests of Wisconsin answered the call of W. A. Duffy, Commissioner of Agriculture, and met in his office in Madison on Feb. 21 to organize the Seed Council of Wisconsin. Organizations participating in the formation were the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture; the Seed and Weed Control Division; the Wisconsin Agronomy Department, College of Agriculture; the Wisconsin Experiment Station; Wisconsin Extension Division, College of Agriculture; Wisconsin Alfalfa Order; Wisconsin County Agents Ass'n; Wisconsin Ass'n of Seed Dealers.

Objects and purposes of the new organization are much the same as those of similar organizations in other states. Under its constitution the ass'n proposes to accomplish a greater unity of purpose, policy and program in the activities of the various agencies which are gathered together under its membership and to work for the elimination of knotty problems which are constantly arising in the growing and distributing of farm seeds.

Officers elected were: A. L. Stone, Madison, pres.; F. W. Kellogg, the representative of the

seed dealers ass'n, Milwaukee, vice-pres.; E. D. Holden, Madison, sec'y-treas.

Subjects now being studied by various com'tes, appointed by the new pres., include seed verification, a seed certification program which would meet the approval of growers, certifying agents and dealers, a weed control program, and publicity.

Treating Seed Wheat.

A wheat plant infected with stinking smut at harvest instead of producing wheat kernels will produce heads containing smut balls filled with a foul smelling mass of powder. This fine powder is the seed bodies of the fungus, and when the smut balls are broken in threshing these spores adhere to the sound grain.

The spores on grain so smirched will germinate in cool and moist weather, their thread-like fungus piercing and growing with the young plant. When the wheat head should be forming the fungus takes complete possession.

Discovery of the copper carbonate dust treatment to kill the smut spores has made it much easier to treat seed wheat. The cleaning machine used ahead of the treating machine breaks up the smut balls and makes the treatment more effective. The dust treatment lends itself to operation on a larger scale with power equipment and thus cuts down the cost. A big advantage over all wet processes is that treatment need not be postponed until just before the seed is to be sown, but can be done when convenient and the treated seed stored away until soil and weather conditions are right for seeding.

Leaflet 33-L, "The Combination Cleaning and Treating of Seed Wheat," just published by the Department of Agriculture for free distribution points out that the cleaning and treating of seed wheat may well be applied in a single operation.

The authors point out that several successful machines for either the cleaning or treating operations are on the market and that they may be combined and mounted on trucks so as to be easily moved from farm to farm, or set up as stationary equipment. Also several makes of machines designed to combine cleaning and treating in one operation are now on the market. Last year an eastern railroad mounted equipment in an old baggage car to serve wheat growers along its lines and to demonstrate the value of the two treatments.

The leaflet also contains a section describing a combined machine mounted on a truck and driven by a small gasoline engine which was

Seed Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, were as follows:

		Receipts		Shipments	
		1929	1928	1929	1928
FLAXSEED.					
Chicago, bus...	64,000	161,000	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, bus...	9,146	102,457	45,057	222,065	.....
Ft. Wm., bus...	18,178	88,002	29,436	17,702	.....
Milwaukee, bus...	5,720	11,440	9,910	281	.....
Minneapolis, bus...	328,420	494,890	341,260	253,360	.....
New York, bus...	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior, bus...	56,704	169,409	.....	2,813	.....
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE.					
Houston, bus...	.....	.....	110,268	19,687	.....
Hutchinson, cars	385	264	.....	.....	.....
Kans. City, bus...	524,700	519,200	371,000	503,000	.....
St. Louis, bus...	123,600	260,400	67,600	73,200	.....
Wichita, bus...	27,300	20,400	16,900	13,200	.....
CLOVER.					
Chicago, lbs...	1,431,000	1,522,000	677,000	1,360,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs...	209,187	83,997	694,256	109,524	.....
New York, lbs...	40,800	.....	292,300	.....	.....
Toledo, bags...	2,539	2,967	4,802	3,673	.....
TIMOTHY.					
Chicago, lbs...	650,000	1,669,000	671,000	1,946,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs...	120,000	165,440	43,714	8,567	.....
Toledo, bags...	1,420	959	1,055	1,763	.....
SORGHUMS.					
Cincinnati, bus...	1,400	2,800	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, cars	559	514	146	132	.....
New Orleans, cars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CANE SEED.					
Ft. Worth, cars	74	191	2	4	.....
Hutchinson, cars	48	10	.....	.....	.....
Kans. City, bus...	81,650	46,000	19,550	8,050	.....
ALSIKE.					
Toledo, bags...	554	707	1,275	402	.....

operated as a community enterprise in San Luis Obispo County, California, last year. The County farm bureau financed the equipment which in 1927 operated for nearly three months and served 134 grain growers, handling more than 35,000 bushels of seed wheat. In 1928 more than 200 farmers were served and even more seed grain was cleaned and treated.

The Smut Program in the Northwest.

The market discount on wheat smut alone mounted to over \$3,000,000 last year. If oat smut and the reduction in grain yield on both crops were added to this figure the amount would be stupendous. The toll taken by smut in the Northwest on the 1928 crop was the largest in history, amounting to an estimated 45c on every acre of wheat.

Records kept by R. A. Wilkinson of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, Grain Investigation Department, on spring wheat inspected at Minneapolis from the 1927 and 1928 crops (the latter up to Feb. 1, 1929, only) show a heavy increase in each of the four states of the Northwestern group, except Montana.

SMUT CARS DURING 1927-1928 AND 1928-1929, UP TO FEB. 1

Crop	State	No. of Cars	Smut	Avg.
1927	Minnesota	6,061	126	2.00%
1928	Minnesota	3,556	550	15.47%
1927	North Dakota	31,319	1,195	3.80%
1928	North Dakota	24,172	1,986	8.21%
1927	South Dakota	13,414	1,363	10.17%
1928	South Dakota	6,431	1,221	18.98%
1927	Montana	17,564	545	3.10%
1928	Montana	14,541	282	1.94%

During the next few months strenuous efforts will be made on the part of the agricultural colleges of the four states, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. These efforts will stress four points:

1. Careful seed treating methods and effective chemicals.
2. Intensification of the campaign in areas where the need for seed treatment is most apparent.
3. Obtain a record of results in several hundred actual cases of seed treatment.
4. Supply an incentive for treatment by encouraging a quality price for quality smut-free grain and a discount for smut at the local elevator.

Lectures are being made on smut at various points in these four states and the countryside is being broadcast with literature which should have some effect in causing seed treatment and a reduction in the smut loss.

Included in this literature are directions on how to treat the seed by either the copper carbonate or the formaldehyde methods.

Copper Carbonate Dust Method

1. Clean the seed to be treated. Blow out smut balls.
2. Get a reliable grade of dust.
3. Use a standard machine for mixing.
4. Good machines mix seed and dust thoroughly in air tight containers.
5. Keep dust out of throat or nose.
6. Every kernel must be completely coated with the dust.
7. Copper carbonate dust is recommended only for wheat smut.

Formaldehyde Method

1. Clean the seed to be treated. Blow out smut balls.
2. Get fresh, 40% pure formaldehyde.
3. Immerse seed grain in solution thoroughly mixed of 1 pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water.
4. Sprinkling can be used in place of immersion if it is done thoroughly. Use one gallon of solution per bushel of grain.
5. Place treated seed in pile and cover with canvas or sack. Keep covered 6 to 8 hours, or over night.
6. Plant treated seed the following day. If not planted next day, spread out and dry.
7. A too weak solution will not kill the smut spores. A too strong solution will kill the seed grain.

New Seed Trademarks.

SEATTLE, WASH.—"Daisy Brand" in black letters is trade mark No. 276,273 for field seeds, filed by the Northwest Seed Co. here.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.**

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

**1323 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Feedstuffs

DAYTON, NEV.—The Lovelock Mercantile Co. has installed a feed grinder for preparing alfalfa meal.

PETERSBURG, W. VA.—H. A. Alt, W. C. Halterman and Mason Roby plan erection of a flour and feed mill here.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—A new office building and warehouse is being erected by the Ralston Purina Co. here.

BURLEY, IDA.—The alfalfa meal mill, its machinery and contents of hay, was destroyed by fire recently.

STILLWATER, OKLA.—A poultry and dairy feed mill has been added to the equipment of the Stillwater Milling Co.

SHAKOPEE, MINN.—Work has been completed on the new commercial feed manufacturing plant of the Haertel Co.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB.—Individual motors have been placed to run the machinery in the plant of the Hord Alfalfa Mill.

EAST MOLINE, ILL.—A \$7,000 feed grinding unit is being installed by the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. in its local plant.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The mill project of the Wayne Feed Mills local branch of the McMillen Co. of Fort Wayne, has been completed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual convention at the Hotel President here on May 6-10, inclusive.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Improvements and additions to the mixed feed plant of the Bewley Mills has been contracted as a part of the company's building program.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The LaFayette Milling Co. has increased its capital stock to \$150,000 to permit building an addition to its plant for handling soy beans.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Chester P. Hibbard's corn mill and flour and feed warehouse was badly damaged by fire recently. Insurance partially covered the loss.

PEORIA, ILL.—A molasses mixing outfit and three batch mixers are included in the \$20,000 feed grinding project now being built by the Peoria Milling Co.

LAKE VIEW, IA.—C. O. Huckstep and G. L. Childress are associated in the Lake View Flour & Feed Co., a wholesale jobbing house recently organized here.

Feed Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of feedingstuffs at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1928, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	611	602	.....	.....
Chicago	15,244	16,148	46,914	42,438
Cincinnati	516	240	.....	.....
Kansas City	5,520	5,180	17,720	16,060
Milwaukee	2,340	4,550	8,090	10,587
New York	100	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	29,000	42,020	46,660	50,997
San Francisco	239	281	.....	.....

WATERLOO, IA.—The Feed Buyer's Exchange has been opened here by J. E. Weeks of Fort Dodge, to deal in carload lots of feed, featuring linseed meal. A brokerage as well as jobbing business will be done.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—Leonard H. Tillotson, pres.; William Hanson, vice-pres.; Albert Naeye, sec'y and Geo. D. Stoneking, treas., with Ralph Mayhew, have organized Bill's Feed & Milling Co. capitalizing it at \$35,000.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.—R. O. Andrews has purchased the interests of other stockholders in the Woodstock Milling Co., which recently burned, partially covered by insurance. He plans to rebuild the plant and continue to do a feed milling business.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Board of Agriculture, which has legislative power, passed a ruling which became effective last Jan. 1, that no metal fasteners could be used on feed bags in that state. Iowa is following with a similar plan in a bill recently introduced in her legislature.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Albers Bros. Milling Co. has applied for a permit to build two steel tanks for bulk molasses storage. The molasses will be brought from the Hawaiian Islands by direct steamer service after they are installed, direct service to Portland being effected by the Matson Navigation Co. this month.

CINCINNATI, O.—Louis Davenport, for many years prominent in the Cincinnati feed trade and more recently connected with the Greendale Mills of Lawrenceburg, Ind., as sales manager, passed away here early in February. The remains were taken to his former home in Forrest City, Ark., for interment. His many friends extended their sympathies to the bereaved.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Pan-American Feed Co., which makes feed from the city's garbage collected by the Kansas City Collection Co., has announced its intention of installing new machinery in its local plant and has taken measures to increase the company's capitalization from \$200,000 to \$600,000, by issuing \$300,000 of preferred stock and \$100,000 in common stock.—PJP

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Dry Milk Institute will hold its fourth annual meeting here on Apr. 25 and 26. This will be an open meeting for all manufacturers, jobbers, brokers, and others interested and market development and selling methods will have a prominent place on the program. Included in the market development is reference to opening several new outlet channels in animal feeding.

DENVER, COLO.—The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., which has the contract for construction of our new plant at this point, are pushing the work so that it can be in operation by early fall. The cost of the plant when completed will exceed \$500,000. F. H. Udell, who has been connected with our Kansas City branch, will be manager; the superintendent has not yet been named.—J. K. Brown, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.

COLUMBUS, O.—It is proposed to form a feed handlers ass'n to be combined with the Ohio Millers State Ass'n, C. O. Garver, the new sec'y of the Ass'n believing that millers should be adjusting themselves to the feed business as fast as possible.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

PRINTED, UNPRINTED

BURLAP BAGS COTTON

NEW or SECOND-HAND NEW ORLEANS

MENTE & CO. INC. BAGS

I. T. RHEA
Pres.

SAVANNAH
DALLAS

ATCHISON, KAN.—The Mangelsdorf Seed Co. has installed a No. 3 direct-connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

RICHMOND, IND.—The three-story warehouse of Omer G. Whelan, feed and seed dealer here, was destroyed by fire on Feb. 21. Loss on the building alone is estimated at \$35,000. Mr. Whelan plans rebuilding immediately.

MARION, O.—Few, if any, machines are the source of profit that the feed mixer is. That grain elevator operators interested in the mixing of feeds may have more complete information relative to its product, the Grain Machinery Co. has just issued Bulletin No. 15 which gives complete information with illustrations relative to the Haines Feed Mixer. A copy of this bulletin will be sent to Journal readers who write requesting it.

RICHMOND, IND.—Commercial production of livestock and poultry feeds has been begun by the Richmond Feed Milling Co., which was organized last fall to take over the properties of the old Richmond Roller Mills & Elevator Co. Officers of the company are Arthur A. Curme, Jr., pres.; H. S. Bosworth, vice-pres.; Harold G. Coleman, sec'y-treas. These officials with Fred Miller of College Corner, O., and D. M. Trabue of Knightstown, Ind., make up the board of directors. Alfalfa and soy beans are both used in the feed mixtures featured by the company, which is creating a local market for these products.

Cash Basis.

"Announcing the Application of Modern Business Methods to the Grain Business," so begins a large advertisement in the Feb. 28 number of the *Middletown (Conn.) Press*. The remainder of the ad is devoted to the announcement, saying that "March 1st we shall begin selling grain and feed for cash only at low prices," making reference to a delivery system which is available to the customer at a charge, and giving a list of cash and carry prices on grain, commercial feeds, and such feed ingredients as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, fish meal, dried buttermilk, dried skim milk, etc. In large type across the bottom is given the name of the firm, "Meech & Stoddard, Inc.," and a list of its branches at Hartford, Meriden, Middlefield, Essex, Jewett City, and Colchester, where the change is also effected.

Meech & Stoddard deserve a good deal of credit for having the courage of their convictions and regardless of competition, effecting this "application of modern business methods" which will permit them to cut costs and compete with the modern chain stores where people pay cash and carry their purchases. If others will follow suit and stick to it the grain and feed business can be put on a profitable basis.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

General Mills Buys Larowe.

Acquisition of the plants and properties of the Larowe Milling Co., at Detroit and Toledo, by the General Mills, Inc., has been announced by James F. Bell, pres. of the latter, and marks another step on the part of General Mills to enter into the mixed feed manufacturing industry in a large way. The first step was the acquisition of the Sperry properties on the Pacific Coast, which included several large feed plants as announced in previous issues of the Journal, including manufacturing units at Stockton, Cal., Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Fresno, Riverside and Anaheim, Cal.

The management of the Larowe Milling Co. will not be changed since it has proven so successful in bringing the company to the front. Originally starting as a buckwheat mill at Cohocton, N. Y., it became interested in sugar beet pulp for feeding purposes and its rapid expansion is associated with the growth of the sugar beet manufacturing industry.

When the present Ohio corporation began business in 1890 it specialized in beet pulp as a feed ingredient and made connections which permitted it to handle a large proportion of the sugar beet pulp produced both in this country and Canada. Its dairy feed mixture is composed of middlings, bran, dried beet pulp, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and gluten feed.

Purdue Laying Ration.

The standard laying ration recommended by Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., is divided into grain and mash. The grain ration is divided into proportions of 10 lbs. corn, 10 lbs. wheat and 5 lbs. oats; the mash is 5 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. shorts, and 3.5 lbs. meat scraps. Grit, oyster shell, ground dry bone and water are, of course, made available at all times.

This ration is composed of interchangeable ingredients and when prices are right on certain commodities changes may be made to advantage. Purdue gives examples as follows:

Example No. 1. When wheat is high in price, change the grain to 18 lbs. corn and 7 lbs. oats.

Example No. 2. When barley is available, substitute it for half the wheat or in example No. 1 for half the oats.

Example No. 3. When tankage or skim milk is available, substitute 3 lbs. of tankage or 50 lbs. of skim milk for the 3½ lbs. of meat scraps.

Example No. 4. When bran and shorts are not available on the market, substitute 10 lbs. of wheat mixed feed for the 5 lbs. of bran and 5 lbs. of shorts, or use 5 lbs. hominy feed or corn feed meal, 3 lbs. ground oats and 5 lbs. of meat scraps for the entire mash.

Example No. 5. When it is desirous of using corn meal, corn feed meal or hominy feed in the mash as mixed above, an equal amount of corn should be deducted from the grain mixture. This will naturally increase the proportion of mash to grain. Thus, if 5 lbs. of corn meal were added to the mash, making the total mash as 18.5 lbs., 5 lbs. corn should be taken from the grain mixture, making it 20 lbs.

Purdue has developed this ration particularly for use in Indiana. But Indiana conditions are not far different than those in Illinois, or Iowa, or Ohio, and possibly some of our other corn-belt and near-corn-belt states.

The ration is worked out on an approximate two to one basis and feeding should be controlled so the feed is consumed in the proportion, two pounds of grain to one pound of mash. No general rules can be laid down for feeding, of course, since variations in conditions will occur. The feeder must watch such variations and make changes in his methods accordingly.

New Trade Marks for Feedstuffs.

HAINA, HAWAII.—The Honokaa Sugar Co. has filed trade mark No. 273,145, a black lettered execution of the word "Karbotech." This is for use on a food product for livestock which has cane pulp and molasses as its base.

C. B. Warkentin, of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected chairman of the board of the Millers National Federation.

Every time a ton of soya bean oil is produced, 7.2 tons of oil cake are also produced. Soya beans yield only 10.25 per cent oil and 73.63 per cent goes into cake. Unless a satisfactory market can be found for this cake the production of soya beans for oil cannot expand extensively.—J. B. Gordon, Buro of Raw Materials.

From start to finish on the same ranch is now being practiced by cattle raisers in the Texas Panhandle. It used to be a practice to ship grains and sorghums to market and ship the cattle north to be fattened before they were sent to the stockyards. Now farmers and stockraisers are showing a marked tendency to fit the ranches with grain elevators and feed grinders and finish their cattle themselves.

CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mashers
Emery Thierwechter Co.
Oak Harbor, Ohio

SHIPPERS OF

RED DURUM

Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

Durham Cane Feed MOLASSES

TANK CARS—BARRELS
Penick & Ford, Ltd.,

Incorporated
Corn and Sugar Cane Products
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

New Improved Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
Power

Anti-Friction
Roller
Bearings

Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
particulars

The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

Feed Grinder

LOUISVILLE, O.—A feed grinder has been installed by Walter Schneider.

CASEY, ILL.—A feed mill has been installed by Rotramel & Turner.

BLAIN, PA.—Gard M. Smith has bought the feed mill of W. H. Book & Son.

PATTON, PA.—F. E. Farabaugh has installed a feed mixer and a high speed elevator.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.—A No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill has been installed by Dippold Bros.

APPATOMAX, VA.—Rosser Milling Co. has installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with fan.

SPARTA, WIS.—A modern feed grinding and mixing unit has been completed by the Western Supply Co.

HIGHLAND, WIS.—Henry Kreul's feed mill has been sold to Matt Franzen, who will operate it hereafter.

POUND, WIS.—The Otto Koenig feed mill, which burned about six weeks ago, has been rebuilt and fitted with new machinery.

NEWBURGH, IND.—Charles W. Brizius Co. has put in a Gruendler No. 2 Hammer Mill direct connected to a 30-h. p. motor.

Feed Mill at Clutier, Ia.

The possibilities in grinding and making oat groats is demonstrated by the success of Geo. Hora at Clutier, Ia. On Jan. 1, 1926, he rented a 20x20 ft. feed warehouse adjoining the grain elevator of M. E. Mundt, wherein he had installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill operated by a 40 h.p. electric motor.

Some months later he went to Marshalltown to buy a new automobile and while there saw a demonstration of an improved oat huller. The machine so impressed him that he decided to forego purchase of a new automobile, and purchased instead a Huller, which he installed in his feed grinding plant. Within three months the machine had paid for itself and he was again in the market for an auto.

Regarding his plant Mr. Hora says, "I have two hopper bins, one for oats that empties into the huller, the other for grain to be ground, emptying into the hammer mill. Arrangement is provided to permit running the finished oat groats from the huller direct to the mill when it is desired that they be ground.

"Charges are 25c per hundred for fine grinding and 10c per hundred for coarse grinding. Oat hulling is 20c per hundred. Hulling and grinding oats together, using the fine screen on the hammer mill, is done for 30c per hundred. Fine screen grinding is called for most.

"Hulls are shipped to St. Louis, where a ready market is found among the wall-board manufacturers. I draw grinding and hulling

business from a 10-mile area surrounding Clutier.

"The people appreciate the huller and grinder, as they help a great deal in cutting down the big feed bills, particularly where they can use their own oats."

The huller, being equipped with SKF ball bearings, operates at low power cost and therefore proves a high producing investment. A 7½-h.p. motor is all that is required to run Mr. Hora's huller.

As shown in the engraving herewith Mr. Hora's feed grinding room is adjacent the elevator of M. E. Mundt. Mr. Mundt deals in grain, seeds, coal and twine. Tho Mr. Hora and Mr. Mundt are not partners, their work dovetails so well together that each is able to aid the other.

Dry Skim Milk

35% to 37% MILK PROTEIN—
builds muscle and meat

8% MILK MINERALS—
builds strong bones

51% MILK SUGAR (LACTOSE)—
energy and health giving foods

Dry Skim Milk is recognized by leading authorities and is in popular demand by poultry and livestock raisers on account of its health and growth promoting qualities.

Leading Feed Manufacturers use Dry Skim Milk in many of their formulas.

In poultry rations Dry Skim Milk promotes growth, stimulates laying, and maintains a healthy condition of the flock. Excellent in fattening feeds. Controls coccidiosis.

In Calf Meals, Pig and Hog Meals Dry Skim Milk is also excellent.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES
AND INFORMATION

AMERICAN DRY MILK
INSTITUTE, Inc.

160-T North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



M. E. Mundt's Elevator and Geo. Hora's Feed Mill at Clutier, Iowa.

BAY CITY, MICH.—A Bauer Feed Grinder with 50 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor and a magnetic separator has been installed by Bromfield & Colvin.

LODI, O.—Feed grinding and mixing machinery is being installed in the plant of the Lodi Milling Co. which was recently taken over by the Tyler Grain Co. of Wooster.

DANVERS, ILL.—The Zehr Feed Mills has announced plans for opening a feed mill here. Headquarters of the company are at Mackinaw, Ill. They already have three feed grinding mills within a radius of 30 miles of Mackinaw.

Studies in soybean culture in Japan, Chosen, Manchuria and Java will be one of the principal features of a two-year expedition now being made by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, and W. J. Morse, soybean specialist of the Department of Agriculture, who left the first of this month. They are seeking new varieties to be used in expanding the present acreage in the United States and investigating methods of handling and preparing by-products.

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Chick Mashers This Spring

MINROL-PROTIN is a **Complete** Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations for poultry NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn How MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your feed business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

549 West Randolph Street

Chicago, Ill.

Animal-Poultry Yeast.

Yeast, which has been so highly beneficial in its functions as a fermenting agent in making various products for human consumption and in more recent years, as an article of diet, has entered the animal and poultry field, where it continues to live up to its good reputation.

Poultry men have been the first to accept it. Many of them claim experience justifies the highest praise and wax eloquent.

Vitamins are considered of greatest importance in poultry feeding. Birds react quickly to deficient supplies of any of those essentials. When deficiencies are supplied they react again just as quickly.

Chickens are interested in supplies of vitamins A and B, both of which are essential to growth and the maintenance of health and vigor. Vitamin A is found in greatest quantity in cod-liver oil and, in smaller quantities, in whole milk, egg yolks, animal fats, and the germ of wheat berries. Vitamin B is contained in quantity in yeast and is found in smaller amounts in grains, green feeds, milk products, eggs, and other foodstuffs.

The poultry man who feeds for production is careful to choose commercial feeds or feed ingredients which will supply the hens not only with the proper elements for body maintenance, but with a surplus for egg production. On the surplus depends his profits.

It is relatively easy to pick a balanced ration. Practically every manufacturer of poultry feeds uses care to produce such rations, since news travels fast in this age and disreputable business practices are early discovered.

Reputable manufacturers are always prepared to give sound feeding advice which will bring production to the limit in so far as is possible with feeds. It makes sales for them. State experiment stations likewise have a great deal of data in regard to formulas which produce satisfactory results. Agricultural, poultry, and

grain and feed trade publications are glad to supplement such information, it is their job to disseminate helpful information. But of equal importance with the proper balance of food elements, such as protein, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, etc., is the digestibility of these component parts. Food does a hen little good unless she can assimilate it, make it build up new cells to replace those that are broken down by muscular activity, chemically change raw material into eggs or poultry meat products. Maximum digestibility is necessary as well as maximum consumption in order to create maximum surplus products which bring in the profits.

This is the specific factor that has created the demand for yeast. When a yeast is consumed it aids the digestive secretions in the work of breaking down the raw products into elements for reabsorption. When a wet mash is made and fermented by the use of yeast, the ingredients of the mash are partially digested before the hens eat it and it is claimed that digestion progresses more rapidly and thoroughly as a consequence.

Because of the bran in mash rations, fermentation creates lactic acid, which materially aids digestion and acts as an appetizer for greater consumption of foodstuffs.

Experiments have shown that 2% of dry yeast mixed into the mash which is kept before the birds all the time has a highly beneficial effect on egg production and health of fowls. The benefits can be further increased by feeding a wet mash sparingly once a day, in which has been fermented with the addition of lukewarm water, 1% of yeast and 24 hours in a warm place where the yeast germs will work to the best of their ability.

Here are a few mash formulas developed on the experimental poultry farm of the Northwestern Yeast Co., which incorporate yeast in the list of ingredients.

Yeast Egg Mash to Be Fed Dry.

	Lbs.
Yellow corn meal.....	100
Fine ground oats.....	100
Wheat bran.....	100
Red dog or middlings.....	100
Best grade meat scrap.....	100
Animal-poultry yeast.....	10
Salt.....	2 1/2
Calcium carbonate.....	10
To ferment the above, but 1% yeast is necessary.	

Yeast Growing Mash.

	Lbs.
Corn feed meal.....	25
Wheat middlings.....	20
Wheat bran.....	20
Fine ground oats.....	10
Bone meal.....	4
O. P. linseed oil meal.....	3
Meat scraps.....	7 1/2
Dried buttermilk.....	7 1/2
Animal-poultry yeast.....	3
To ferment add but 1% yeast.	

Yeast Chick Mash.

	Lbs.
Corn feed meal.....	25
Wheat middlings.....	25
Wheat bran.....	15
Oat flour.....	15
Meat scrap.....	5
Dried buttermilk.....	5 1/2
Bone meal.....	4
Animal-poultry yeast.....	3
Calcium carbonate.....	2
Salt.....	1 1/2
To ferment, but 1% yeast is needed.	

Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during January, 1929, compared with January, 1928, and for the seven months ending with January, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	January 1929	January 1928	7 mos. ending Jan. 1929	7 mos. ending Jan. 1928
Hay.....	1,480	1,723	7,888	9,072
Cottonseed cake.....	18,529	44,094	137,874	223,142
Linseed cake.....	20,617	21,782	158,909	180,281
Other oil cake.....	2,258	1,532	14,984	5,931
Cottonseed meal.....	15,000	9,155	79,449	56,656
Linseed meal.....	1,839	401	4,671	4,734
Other oil meal.....	215	48	2,140	498
Mixed poultry feeds.....	400	.....	400	.....
Mixed dairy feeds.....	57	.....	57	.....
Other prepared and mixed feeds.....	2,438	3,083	17,425	20,352
All other feeds.....	6,457	5,219	34,120	24,944

2c Worth of Power to Grind a CWT. of Feed

That's what Carey Farmers Co-Op. Co., Carey, Ohio, are accomplishing with

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill with Pneumatic Collector.

Here is their own record:

"We installed a 24-inch Monarch Mill with Pneumatic Collector, July, 1928, and are giving you our records as follows:

Ground in August 127 ton.....	Power bill \$48.50
" " " 102 ".....	" " " 44.80
" " " 94 ".....	" " " 32.50

We are very much pleased with this record and the service this machine is giving us. We have taken special notice that if feed is a little off in odor, it is purified and cool after going through this blower. Our power rates are as follows:

First 50 K. W. H. 8.5c	K. W. H.	Next 150 K. W. H. 6c	K. W. H.
Next 100 K. W. H. 7.75c	K. W. H.	Next 400 K. W. H. 4.75c	K. W. H.
Next 1000 K. W. H. 4c K. W. H.			

Out H. P. is 45 at 50c, making a minimum charge of \$22.50"

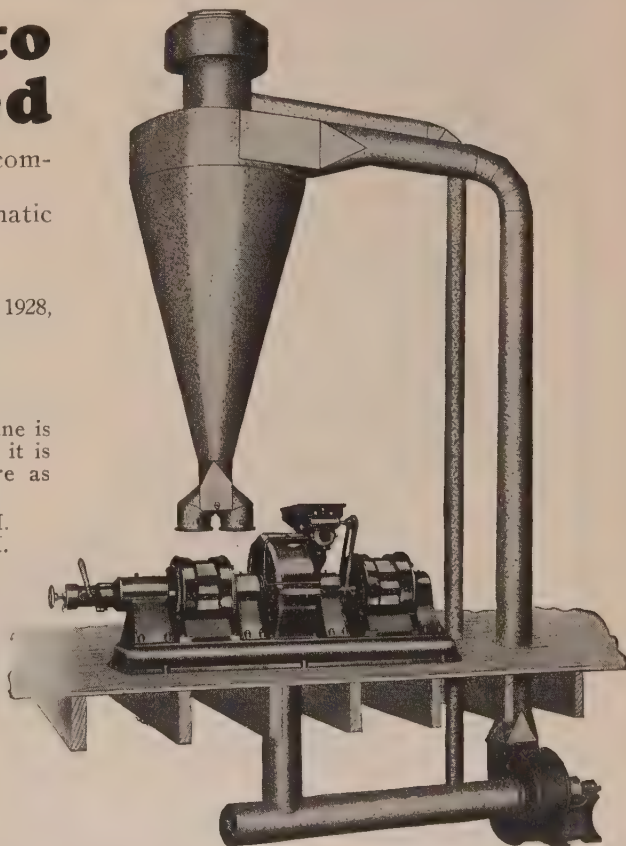
To make maximum feed grinding profits install the proved Monarch. Drop a request in the mail today for latest Catalog 1 D.

SPROUT, WALDRON & Co.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office: 9 So. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 612 New Eng. Bldg.



Feeding the Dairy Cow.

BY PROF. F. B. MORRISON, NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE EASTERN FEDERATION OF FEED MERCHANTS

Experiments and experience prove the value of feeding suncured legume hay,—that is, alfalfa,—to livestock, and particularly to dairy cattle, on account of its high vitamin content. I cannot stress too strongly the importance of using the suncured product, for if it is cured otherwise its vitamin content will be far below that of the suncured variety. This suncured alfalfa may be ground and included in various feed mixtures.

Vitamin D is of the highest importance and greatest value in stock feeding, especially for dairy purposes and in poultry raising. With plenty of good suncured legume hay in winter, and with good pasturing in summer, I see no reason why excellent results cannot be obtained from dairies and from other stock. I would recommend the feeding of alfalfa meal and hay, in small quantities, to hogs.

MINERALS ARE just as important as other matter in live stock feeding, especially salt, lime and phosphorus. They are especially important for dairy cows, and I would recommend feeding them to "dry" cows as well as to milk producers. Feeding of these minerals to dry cows will enable them to build up a reserve strength in minerals which will stand them in good stead when the time arrives for them to produce milk.

There is no proof that ground limestone or bone meal are absolutely necessary for live stock, if suncured legume hay is fed with more or less regularity. The latter contains about the same elements as the limestone and bone meal. Please do not confuse timothy hay with suncured legume hay, or alfalfa, however. Timothy does not contain the vitamins found in the legume hay.

I would not recommend the use of complicated feed mixtures, or so-called "conditioning"

foods, to live stock,—until their value has been definitely established.

I feel that farmers should grow larger acreages of legume hay than in the past, especially if they have large dairies, or are engaged in hog raising. These crops will more than repay the outlay expended upon them, and any surplus stocks may be easily sold to manufacturers of feeds.

SALT: I have been queried regarding the amount of salt dairy cows should receive, and I would say "as much as they want." Cattle seem to know just about the right quantity of salt, and will not take more than they need. It should be available for them at all times. So far as manufactured feeds are concerned, however, I would say that from one-half to 1 per cent of salt is a pretty good amount to be included. There is no "hard and fast" rule to abide by in this matter.

In the matter of experimental feeding, I would say that the needs of animals vary as they grow older, and this is particularly true regarding pigs. There probably are occasions when successful experiments can be concluded during a six-months period,—and I am not convinced that the "three generations" rule in this matter is at all necessary,—except perhaps in the matter of experimental breeding.

COD LIVER OIL in its various forms is highly valuable, especially in poultry raising. I would warn against overfeeding of this article, however, and also suggest that it be kept in airtight containers. Much of its value is lost if exposed to the air.

I do not recommend the use of ground rock phosphates. Phosphatic limestone is much better, as has been proven by experiments.

I have been asked about the value of molasses in feeds, and would say that I regard it simply as an "appetizer." I feel that fish meal is excellent in pig feeding, if it contains the vital organs of the fish. These organs are the most valuable part of this meal, of course.

THE USE OF CHARCOAL in dairy cow

and hog feeding is probably of little value. Charcoal is a gas absorber. A dairy cow is a veritable "gas factory," and why add charcoal to absorb gas in a "gas factory"?

State Feed Law Amendments.

Several of the states have feed laws or amendments thereto now pending before the state legislatures in which feed men are more or less interested. Chief among these are:

Arkansas: Rewording of the state feeding-stuffs law so as to clarify meaning for interpretive purposes.

Colorado: A new feedingstuffs bill patterned largely after the uniform law recommended by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, with a 16-cent tonnage tax payable on sworn statement of tonnage quarterly.

Iowa: A bill to prevent the use of metal fasteners in attaching labels or tags to containers of poultry and animal feeds.

Minnesota: A metal-fastener bill in effect the same as that proposed in Iowa.

Missouri: A revenue amendment to the present law whereby feed manufacturers would pay a brand tax of \$2 for each brand annually, plus 8 cents per ton inspection fee to be paid semi-annually on affidavit of tonnage.

New Hampshire: A bill to label feedingstuffs with the minimum percentage only of protein, carbohydrates and fat, and the maximum percentage only of fibre. Minor changes in the definition of "concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs" is included.

Ohio: An amendment to the branding regulations to include mineral feed mixtures and place them under the law. Percentages of salt, sulphur and limestone to be declared. Where limestone is used the degree of fineness determined by the use of standardized sieves to be stated.

Oklahoma: Rewording of the Oklahoma feedingstuffs law to clarify interpretation.

South Dakota: An amendment to cover mineral feed mixtures and bring them under the law, requiring showing of minimum percentages of calcium, phosphorus, iodine and salt on the label.

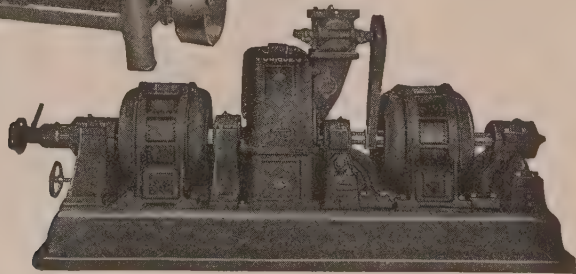
Wisconsin: A bill to require showing percentages of ingredients on the label of all animal and poultry feeds, which would mean use of an open formula, since the formulas would thus be declared on the label.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

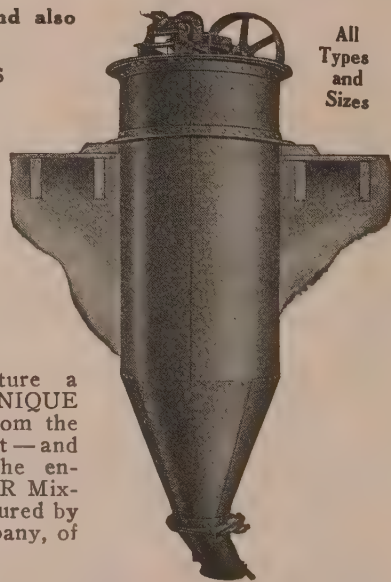
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Blue Streak

Custom Hammer Mill

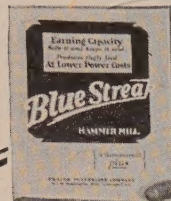
GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Co.

With the New Triple Reduction Process

Electric Magnetic Equipment, positive in ability to catch tramp iron or steel, is Standard equipment on Blue Streak Custom Mills.



A 44-Page Book Free on Blue Streak Hammer Mills

EVERYBODY is interested in lower feed grinding costs and bigger profits in 1929. This book shows how! It is packed full of guaranteed facts (not claims) about actual Blue Streak Performance. The Blue Streak grinds at full capacity at 1800 R. P. M. The reasons why are described and illustrated.

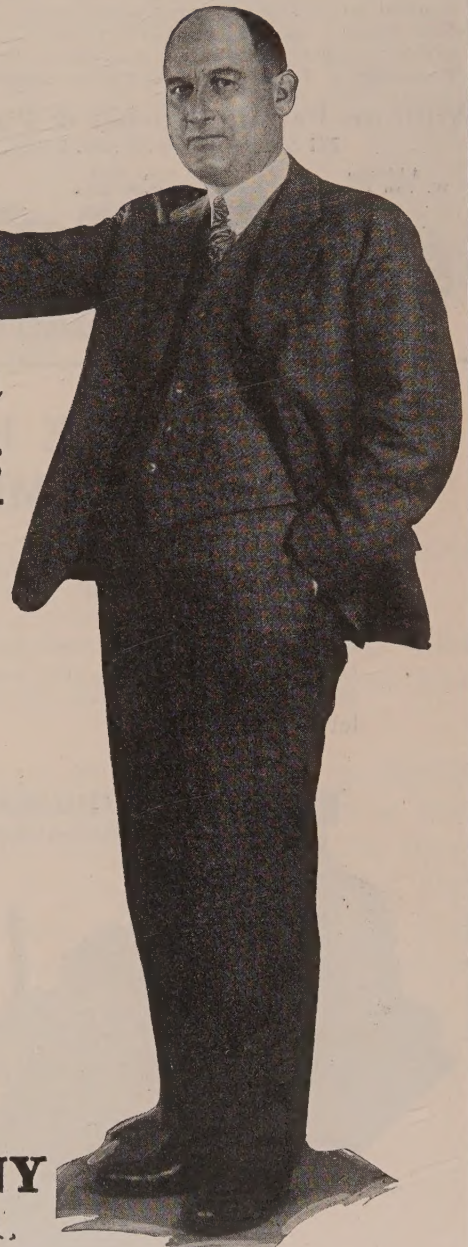
Blue Streak Hammer Mills grind oats through a $\frac{1}{8}$ " screen at 2c per 100 pounds. A conservative capacity table for all grains and roughages is shown.

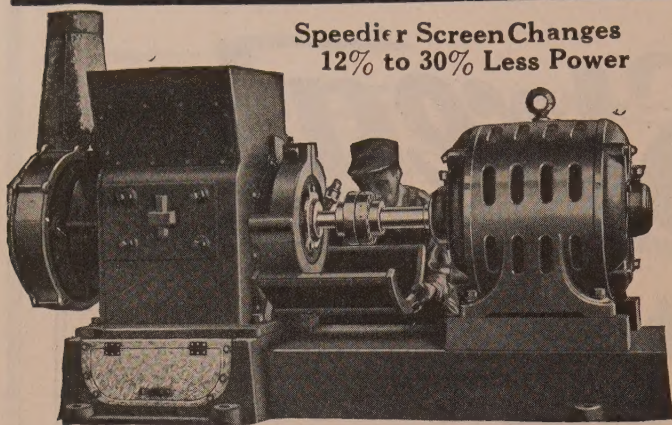
All over the country mill and elevator owners are saying: "The Blue Streak is the greatest improvement in hammer mill construction in years." They are making unbelievably bigger profits.

What present Blue Streak owners are doing, you can do. You can buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Payment Plan. Liberal terms. No red tape.

[Be sure to send for your copy of
this FREE Blue Streak book, today]

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY
817 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, U.S.A.





Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder — The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

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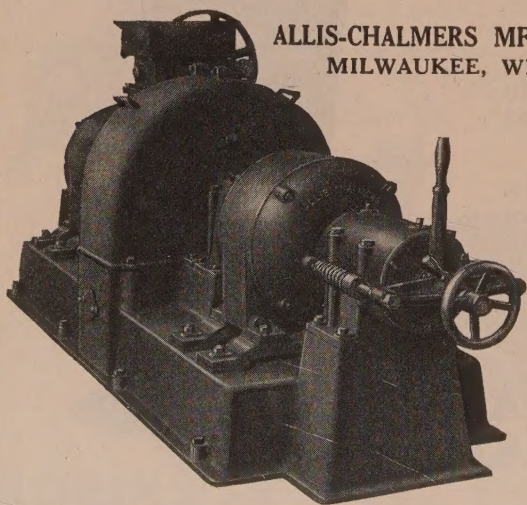
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Equipped with two Allis-Chalmers Squirrel Cage totally enclosed ventilated motors which are entirely dust excluding and give the title of safe motors a new and valuable meaning. Write for Leaflet No. 2086.

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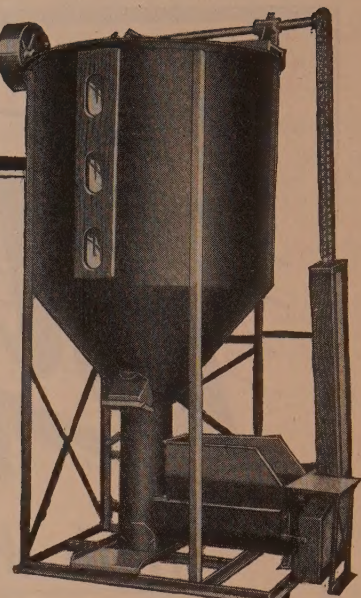
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Manufactured in two sizes:
No. 1 Mixer capacity 50 cubic feet or 40 bushels.
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Either size furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor and reduction gears for independent operation.

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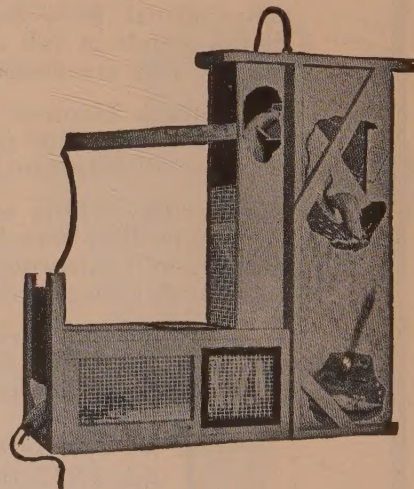
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It has made good under the most desperate conditions in thousands of elevators, seed houses, flour and feed mills. Endorsed by leading firms in all lines of business. Over 150,000 in use.

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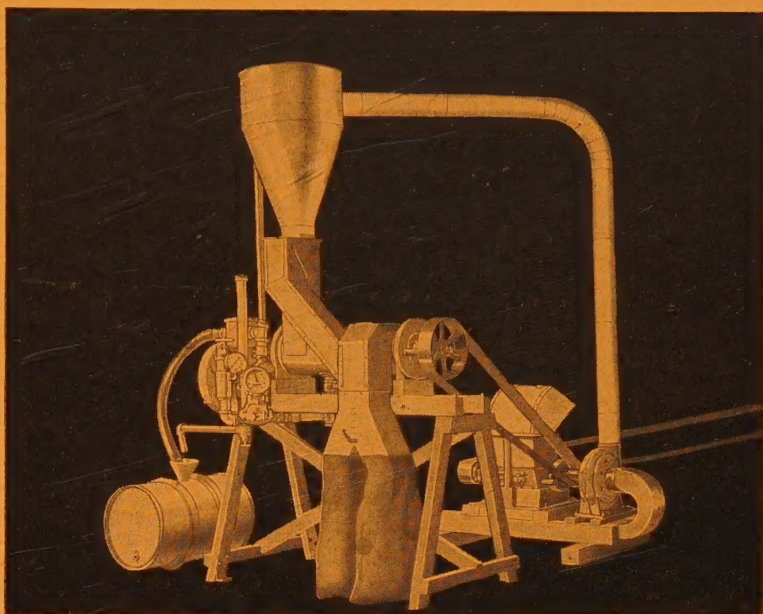
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A new and complete
SWEET FEED SYSTEM
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If you are already running
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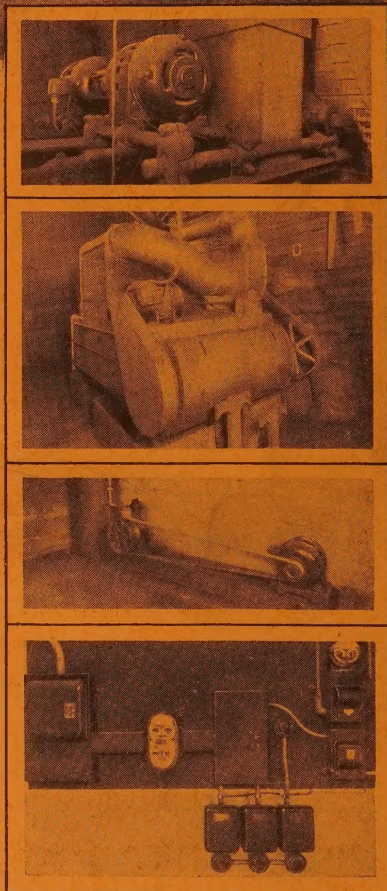
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